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Churchill Silent on Hess; Women Leaders Honored; Mrs. F. D. R. Scans War

The World's Day—May 20, 1941

In Europe: No Churchill Statement on Hess

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons he was not in a position to make any statement on the Hess case and he was "not at all sure when I will be."

Germany and Spain may have signed a pact in October, 1938, giving Reichsführer Hitler virtual direction of Spanish policy, an agent of monarchist groups in Spain told the United States State Department.

Italians protested arrests of their nationals in week-end round-up of foreign agents in United States.

Private purchase and sale of grains, cereals, and beans was forbidden by the Italian Government, which has taken over control of these commodities.

National: Outstanding Women Honored by Clubs

Atlantic City, N. J.—Pioneer club women and women outstanding in public life were honored at the Golden Jubilee Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. [Page 3. Full page of pictures of the outstanding women on page 10.]

New England: Mrs. Roosevelt Sees U. S. Forced

Possibility of America being "driven to war" to prevent "certain things we cannot have happen here" was foreseen by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at Portland, Maine. [Page 13.]

Donald DuShane, President of the National Education Association, appealed to the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at Boston for greater support of the Nation's schools. [Page 13.]

All four of the key witnesses to the 1937 murder of Louis Gaeta, Revere gambling figure, were in custody today following surrender of James M. Preston, who was indicted in 1937 for the crime. [Page 14.]

The annual convention of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters opened at Worcester. [Page 13.]

The first windowless "blackout factory" in Greater Boston is being constructed at Everett to build superchargers for airplane motors. [Details and pictures: Page 13.]

Orient: Tokyo Sees No U. S. War; Stocks Rise

Tokyo stock market soared today as traders concluded that President Roosevelt's May 27 speech would not place United States actually in the war.

Russia's Ambassador to Tokyo told Japanese officials that various "outstanding problems" would be settled as a result of the recently signed Soviet-Japanese pact.

Neutral observers were divided on the interpretation of new Japanese developments, some foreseeing possible peace between Japan and China, while others held that long-range difficulties would follow the Soviet-Nippon agreement. [Page 5.]

Air and Sea: Lull in British, Nazi Air Raids

A lull in air raids by both the RAF and the Luftwaffe was marked today. German planes carried out minor raids on the East Midlands.

The Royal Naval College at Greenwich and the Royal College of Surgeons in London were disclosed to have been damaged in recent air raids.

Middle East: Vichy to Guide Syria's Defense

Men of Vichy showed renewed activity in the Syria mandate by dispatching Air Minister Jean Marie Bergeret there to organize Syria's defense against British air attacks. [Page 6.]

Vichy also intimated that an immediate attempt would be made to regain parts of the empire now held by de Gaullists.

British advance in Iraq was reported to have brought the troops to within 40 miles of Baghdad after a 15-mile advance. [Page 5.]

German attack by airmen and parachutists on Crete was believed to have been launched on a large scale and to be still proceeding. [Page 4.]

Americas: Chilean Police Uncover 'Putsch' Plot

Santiago, Chile (AP)—The Police Investigation Department announced it had found evidence that Vanguardists, formerly known as Nazis, had planned a putsch against the Chilean Government. The police said that an attempt by the Vanguardists, a political faction, to break into a Radical Party convention May 16, which resulted in the death of one and the wounding of four Radicals, was a part of the alleged Vanguardist "plan."

Washington: Berlin Asked for Zamzam Details

The State Department asked the German Government for complete details about the Americans reported saved from the Egyptian steamer Zamzam, sunk in the South Atlantic.

Legislation authorizing the Navy to build or acquire and convert 550,000 tons of auxiliary vessels at an estimated cost of $350,000,000 won House approval.

Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, protested to Secretary of State Hull against what he termed "an unfriendly gesture" by the United States in placing French vessels in United States ports under protective surveillance.

A bill authorizing the United States to acquire French possessions and property in the Western Hemisphere was introduced in the House by Representative Case (R) of South Dakota.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said in an interview that the Government should transfer title of naval vessels to Great Britain for convoy purposes rather than use the United States Navy for convoy duty.

Congress sent to the White House a bill exempting from the draft men who have served three-year enlistments in the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard.

The Senate approved a $174,409,630 deficiency appropriation bill which includes $150,000,000 for defense housing. The measure was returned to the House for consideration of $660,000 in Senate increases.

Secretary of State Hull said that no consultations were in progress with other American republics on the question of occupying French possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Germans Report Zamzam Passengers, Crew Safe

American citizens, other passengers and crew members aboard the sunken Egyptian steamer Zamzam have been safely landed in German-occupied territory, an authorized German source said. [Page 1.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, May 20, 1941

Aviation Column	2	The Home Forum	12
Behind the Microphone	18	Spiritual Protection	
Boston and New England News	13-15	[With French Translation]	
Daily Features Page	23	Today's Woman	7
Editorials	24	Tourabouts	8
Education Page	11	Vermont Letter	15
Entertainment Timetable	18		
Financial Pages	19-21		
Garden Column	8		
Local Arts and Theater Page	18		
Radio Timetable	15		
Sports Pages	16-17		

Intimate Message From Washington
Page 2

Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT ↑
TOMORROW ↓
COLDER RAIN WARM FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 13

Thanksgiving Day To Move Again—Back.

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 20

President Roosevelt declared today that the experiment of moving up the date of Thanksgiving Day by a week to improve retail business had not worked and that next year Thanksgiving would be on the customary last Thursday in November.

This year, however, it will fall on the next to the last Thursday by Presidential proclamation.

Pact Reached In Plans For Youth Concert

Leopold Stokowski's All-American Youth Orchestra will play tonight at the Boston Garden—that was agreed upon late today by all interested parties after as chaotic a day as Boston has seen in months.

The word that the All-American Youth Concert will be given at the Garden and not at the Boston Opera House came from Mr. Stokowski himself, from his manager, Michael Myerberg, and from Harry E. Burroughs of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

Contract Being Drawn

The definite statement that the All-American concert will be held in the Garden at 8:30 p. m. came with the announcement that Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Myerberg had decided to settle their differences in a "fourth" contract being drawn up at press time.

How the terms of this latest contract would resolve the differences between the antagonists was not revealed, for Mr. Myerberg made a special request that its contents be kept secret. Otherwise, he said, it would have an adverse effect on other concerts to be given elsewhere later this week.

As the situation finally stood, Mr. Myerberg, Manager of the All-American Youth Orchestra, had acquiesced to Mr. Stokowski and Mr. Burroughs. Until noon he had held out for a concert in the Boston Opera House this evening instead of the Garden, but when Mr. Stokowski stated over the telephone it would be in the Garden, Mr. Myerberg's wishes notwithstanding, a solution was found.

Hours of Bickering

Mr. Myerberg's surrender to Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Stokowski came after nearly 12 hours of continual bickering during which time Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court was compelled to hold a special session at 3 o'clock in the morning and Mr. Stokowski retained his composure by remaining discreetly in his suite at the Copley-Plaza, seeing nobody.

As far as the public was concerned, the trouble came about late last night when Mr. Myerberg announced that the concert would not be held in the Boston Garden, as planned, but would be held in the Boston Opera House.

At the same time, Mr. Burroughs was proclaiming the original announcement, namely that the con-

Continued on Page 14, Column 4

La Guardia To Rally U. S. Civil Defense

President picks New York Mayor to bring home to people full impact of Nation's peril.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—President Roosevelt acted today to mobilize the full resources of civilian co-operation behind the Government's war effort.

To do this he set up a new Office of Civilian Defense and appointed Fiorello H. La Guardia, New York's dynamic Mayor, as its director. Mr. La Guardia has accepted and will take over his duties at once. He will continue as Mayor of New York.

The President's immediate objective, it was evident from his press conference this morning, is to bring home to the people the full impact of the emergency and the peril to the United States of the expanding war.

Various phrases which Mr. Roosevelt used in his executive order establishing the new agency underlined his sense of the immediacy of the war and its concern to America.

He called for prompt measures "to afford adequate protection of life and property in the event of emergency."

Food for Eire

He instructed the Office of Civilian Defense to promote further measures "designed to sustain morale and provide for constructive civilian participation in the defense program."

Coincident with this action the President disclosed that:

1. The Administration has authorized the sale or charter of two American merchant vessels to transport food to the civilian population of Eire.

2. He has approved the expenditure of $500,000 for the purchase and immediate dispatch of the first consignments of these food supplies under the supervision of the American Red Cross.

3. The United States is refusing to sell or lend-lease arms to the Irish Free State on the ground that those Nations which are waging war actively in behalf of Democracy have first priority on American arms and that all the products from the American arsenal are needed for this cause.

[Robert Brennan, Irish Minister to the United States said later today that his Government would be glad to accept the food which the President had offered. Particularly he explained, because there are many refugees in Ireland from both England and Northern Ireland. Mr. Brennan stated that he had not previously been advised of the Government's decision to allow Eire to charter two merchantmen. However it is known the Irish Free State has been seeking the use of several American ships for some little time.]

4. He does not intend to send

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Parachutists Land in Crete Disguised as New Zealanders; Nazis Sink Zamzam---All Safe

Americans and others on Egyptian vessel taken to German territory as captives.

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—American Export Lines, freight agents for the Egyptian line, declared here today that the Zamzam carried a general cargo containing no war materials or chemicals.

William V. C. Ruxton, President of the British American Ambulance Corps, stated that the vessel carried $100,000 worth of medical materials donated by Americans.

BERLIN, May 20 (AP)—The 8,229-ton Egyptian liner Zamzam has been sunk by the German Navy—presumably by a surface raider—and the 322 passengers and crewmen, including 138 Americans, are safe in German-occupied territory, authorized Germans reported today.

[The State Department in Washington requested details from the Berlin Government.

The sinking, seemingly, occurred many days ago—the Germans did not say when—for the trip from the South Atlantic lane she was following to the nearest German-held territory is a long one of itself.

The Zamzam left Recifé, Brazil, for Cape Town, Union of South Africa, on April 9, expecting a 14-day crossing. Her departure from New York was on March 20.]

[Dispatches from Recifé, Brazil, said the final passenger list included 138 United States citizens, 26 Canadians, 25 British, five South Africans, four Belgians, two Greeks, one Italian, and one Norwegian—a total of 202.]

Authorized sources said simply that those from the Egyptian motorship were "safe and well cared for in German-occupied territory.'

"The vessel was destroyed with the most exacting regard for all international agreements," a spokesman claimed.

"The ship carried contraband intended for the enemy. German naval units observed every regulation in meeting the situation."

The Germans did not say where in occupied territory the crew and passengers were taken. Nor would they say where the sinking occurred.

To a question whether the Zamzam was destroyed by U-boat, the spokesman said "it is hardly to be assumed that a submarine could take hundreds of survivors aboard."

Picture of Egyptian liner Zamzam: Page 4.

Nazis have no right to detain United States passengers of Zamzam: Page 13.

Wide World

Touring Britain's Defenses

Prime Minister Winston Churchill and W. Averell Harriman, special envoy of President Roosevelt, talk to a worker in a naval machine shop in Plymouth. They inspected the damage done by heavy Nazi air raids on the city.

U. S.-British Union Urged; Plugs for Blockade Leaks

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 20—While interest here centers in the persistent reports from Washington that the United States is on the verge of a big step toward more active support for Britain in the Battle of the Atlantic, Parliament has just received a proposal for an industrial and economic union between the United States and the British Empire.

A motion has been tabled in the House of Commons advocating "an industrial and economic union between the British Commonwealth and the United States and the creation of an Allied War Production Council to co-ordinate and direct arms production and the mobilization of the economic resources of the democracies against Nazi mechanization."

Sponsored by Mr. Edgar Granville and Sir Henry Morris-Jones, Liberal Nationals, the motion is the second in recent weeks in favor of an Anglo-American union.

Second Such Proposal

The earlier proposal, which still awaits the attentions of Members of Parliament, urged Prime Minister Winston Churchill to submit to the United States the same sort of plan for a general political union between Britain and the United States as he made to France last June.

The present proposition is significant in being more specific. In urging "an industrial and economic union," its sponsors, it is understood, have chiefly in view the necessity of pooling all economic and industrial resources of democracy to defeat the dictatorial efficiency of the Germans.

The purpose appears in the final phrase of the motion which asks for an Allied War Production Council to "co-ordinate and direct arms production" and the mobilization of the economic resources of the democracies.

Greater Co-operation

This fresh demand for an economic union and a greater co-ordinated effort between Britain and America reflects the growing opinion here that the full utilization of the joint strength of the democratic powers requires a joint control authority in which America would have more direct say.

These signs of the way in which British opinion continues to turn toward a more active collabora-

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—Increasing restrictions on the use of America's maritime facilities in the Pacific Ocean by ships carrying goods that might conceivably aid the German-Italian war effort are under study here.

The American plan is said to be inspired by the success of the British "ship warrant" system, whereby Great Britain's far-flung maritime facilities, such as docks, coaling stations, lighter services and merchant marine insurance, are closed to ships and lines which refuse to apply for British navicerts.

It is admitted, however, that the American plan would be less bold and inflexible than the British, since the United States as a neutral is not able to claim the rights that go with belligerency. At the same time, there is a belief in Washington that this country can still go some way in helping plug the maritime leaks in the British blockade.

Lubin's New Post

That such a measure will be followed by still others was seen in today's report that Isador Lubin, the United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics and a Deputy Director of the Office of Production Management, will serve as President Roosevelt's special

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

First Atlantic Flier Promoted in Britain

By the Associated Press

London, May 20

Sir Arthur Whitten-Brown, of the Alcock and Brown team that made the first Trans-Atlantic airplane flight 22 years ago, yesterday was named a Lieutenant Colonel and Battalion Commander of the Home Guard.

On June 14-15, 1919, Brown, then a young American lieutenant, and the late John Alcock, then a British Army Captain, flew the Atlantic from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland, in 16 hours, 12 minutes.

The flight, made in a twin-engined Vickers-Vimy plane, was hailed as the greatest aerial event in history up to that time and the fliers, Alcock as pilot and Brown as navigator, split $40,000 in prizes and were knighted.

Military situation is in hand, Churchill says —1,500 Germans reported landed.

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today he was not in a position to make any statement on the Hess case and he was "not at all sure when I will be."

Thus he left the public and Members of Parliament as well to their guessing on the reasons for the May 10 flight to Scotland of Rudolf Hess, No. 3 Nazi.

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced today that 1,500 German troops wearing New Zealand battledress had landed by gliders, parachutes, and troop carriers in Crete.

[The Hague Convention of 1899, which was ratified by Germany Sept. 4, 1900, refers in Article 23 to the use of enemy uniforms as follows:

"It is especially prohibited . . . to make improper use of a flag of truce, the national flag or military ensigns and uniforms of the enemy, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva Convention."]

To a cheering House of Commons Mr. Churchill added quickly, however, that the military situation was in hand.

Mr. Churchill's statement followed an earlier one before Commons in which he stunned the House by telling of the German parachute invasion of the British-held island garrison.

In his later review of the situation he said that a military hospital between Canea, the Cretian capital, and Dilemi had been captured by the parachutists but had been recaptured.

"Most Accounted For"

A fairly strong attacking group on the Canea-Malemi road has not yet "been mopped up," Mr. Churchill went on, "but other parties have been accounted for."

The Germans flew approximately 100 miles from the Greek mainland in great strength to invade the big island of Crete last Greek territory to be held by the Anglo-Greek allies, and one which Mr. Churchill had declared will be defended to the end.

The Prime Minister's statement, confirming earlier reports that the Luftwaffe had unleased a parachute invasion on the British-held island garrison, added: "What cannot fail to be a serious battle has begun and is developing."

Use Greek Bases

The aerial invasion, Mr. Churchill said, had used southern Greece as its springboard where "for the last few days our reconnoitering airplanes had noticed heavy concentrations of German aircraft of all kinds."

The Prime Minister added: "We have attacked them night after night inflicting considerable damage.

"Our troops there, British, New Zealand, and Greek forces, are under the command of General Freyberg and we feel confident that the most stern and resolute resistance will be offered to the enemy."

The British commander to whom he referred is Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyberg, a New Zealander.

Coming at end of brief review of British operations in Middle East, Mr. Churchill electrified the House with his Crete statement.

None of his staff knew he intended to make the remarks

He did not trouble about peroration but just sat down after the speech, the first part of which treated the House to lighthearted and witty phrases.

Observers saw in Mr. Churchill's switch from his lighthearted review of fighting in the Salum area and Ethiopia to a grave outline of the Crete situation as indications that the Government regarded parachute attack as a major German thrust towards Syrian and Iraq airdromes.

German occupation of Crete would enable the Axis partners to shelter water-borne supplies to Syria and Iraq behind the island and amass Near East mainland equipment for a drive on Suez.

"Fought exclusively between British and German troops," the Prime Minister regarded recent operations in the Salum area particularly important because "for more than the past six weeks the Germans have been proclaiming they would shortly be in Suez."

It should hearten Britons, Mr. Churchill said, "to see we have retained strong offensive power and that fighting is being maintained at any rate on even terms in advanced areas of approaches to Egypt."

Parachutists attack Crete: Page 4.

Greek leaders confer with British: Page 4.

Unions Face Major Test in Ford Vote

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 20—This city is in the midst of an election campaign, the biggest and most spectacular election ever held by the National Labor Relations Board, to determine by democratic processes instead of by force and violence whether the center of the Ford Empire, representing the biggest family fortune on earth, shall be unionized.

Today the ballots, printed in several languages, lie locked in vaults as an army of several hundred guards, State troopers, and rival watchers receive their final instructions. Tomorrow, starting at 4:30 a. m. on the early shift, some 83,000 overalled workers will go into closed booths of the same type used by Detroit for regular elections, and determine whether they will support or repudiate the 40-year anti-union stand of Henry Ford, the man who more than any other has put America on wheels and whose engineering genius made the words "F. O. B.-Detroit" known to the world.

The new arrival in Detroit finds evidences of the election campaign on every hand, centering superficially between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor but offering actually a third choice, no union at all. Citizens are aware of the implications of the contest both as regards the historic individualistic attitude of Mr. Ford, who has passed into the affectionate folklore of the Nation, and in connection with national emergency production and defense.

Racial Problem

The Negro problem is also strongly involved, for the Ford plants employ some 15,000 Negroes. In the recent strike, when several thousand Negroes stayed in the big River Rouge plant here, and after manufacturing weapons, refused to

83,315 Ford Men Are Eligible to Vote

By the Associated Press

Detroit, May 20

In the Ford Motor Company balloting on union representation tomorrow, eligible workers include 80,372 River Rouge workers and 2,943 Lincoln Division employees.

On the NLRB ballot they will have their choice of voting for the U. A. W.-C. I. O., the A. F. of L. union, or no union.

heed C. I. O. appeals to come out, there was the ominous threat of race riots.

Much of the glamour of a political election is in evidence here, but the old-time political observer finds other elements, also, which set it apart and raise it above common campaign experience.

The mile-long parade of Ford workers which marched five abreast down Michigan Avenue May 19 chanting "solidarity forever" with an 11-piece band, a couple of sound trucks, hundreds of placards and voluble enthusiasm, and debouched into Cadillac Square where a crowd estimated at from 16,000 to 25,000 cheered C. I. O. Leader Philip Murray, had all the elements of a Presidential campaign plus many additional overtones.

This was the climax of the C. I. O. campaign which has gone on here for months, and which impartial local experts agree places the C. I. O. in the lead.

The straggling workers in blue denim overalls and open shirts, were just off the day shift or just going on the night shift, and many carried lunch boxes as they marched. There could be no doubt as the immense line moved by that, for better or worse, these men, many of them accompanied by wives or children and frequently presenting the features of foreign born, had found a cause which satisfied their aspirations and fulfilled their inner need for something upon which they could vent their loyalty and that they were confident of victory over the man who has come to represent to organized labor one of its chief opponents.

Robeson Sings

Many Negroes marched in the procession, carrying banners emphasizing racial unity. At Cadillac Square, the crowd heard one of the best voices in America. Paul Robeson, Negro, had flown from New York at his own expense to participate in the event. Mr. Robeson, erstwhile Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Rutgers where he was all-American end, chanted, sang and intoned the "Ballad for Americans" to acres of tightly packed Ford workers under circumstances in which a great singer rarely has performed.

Mr. Robeson's voice rose vibrantly under these singular conditions, echoed from building to building in the evening air and chanted of labor's struggle to be free.

The A. F. of L. was not backward, either in this unique campaign. Mr. Murray's confident speech following Mr. Robeson's appearance was interrupted when the crowd caught sight of an airplane circling overhead hauling a trailer "Vote A. F. of L." through the sky.

Both the C. I. O., and the A. F. of L., are staging whirlwind climaxes to their campaigns. The A. F. of L. is meeting in the Mackenzie High School and the C. I. O. is holding 14 meetings, using several high schools. Both sides have resorted to typical election advertising, of which the stranger finds the C. I. O.-U. A. W. more con-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Strike Showdown Nears In Pacific Coast Tieup

By the Associated Press

A showdown appeared imminent today in the West Coast shipyard strike, while another walkout held up work on six submarine net tenders being built at Lorain, Ohio.

John Frey, President of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department, indicated that two of the 11 struck shipyards in the San Francisco Bay area might be reopened today, and the other nine tomorrow. Machinists affiliated with both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the A. F. of L. walked out of the yards in what officials declared was an unauthorized strike. The strikers sought a wage boost from $1 to $1.15 an hour, and continuation of double pay for overtime.

The Ohio shipyard walkout occurred at the Lorain yards of the American Shipbuilding Company, which has a $7,000,000 order for Navy minesweepers as well as for six net tenders.

The Lorain strikers were reported to have asked an increase of 12 cents an hour over an undisclosed current wage scale.

Steel Workers Strike

Another strike which developed yesterday involved 90 C. I. O. members at the Apollo Steel Company at Apollo, Pa. The strike, which halted work on $100,000 worth of national defense orders, was occasioned by the strikers' demands for a 10 cent hourly increase in the minimum hourly scale of 53 cents, and restoration of a 6 per cent wage reduction ordered in 1938.

Hard coal miners ended a brief strike by signing a contract with mine owners providing for a 7½ per cent increase in contract and day rates until Oct. 1, with an advance of 10 per cent at that time. The old basic rate was $4.62 a day. About 100,000 miners were affected.

At a Chicago meeting, representatives of the five big railroad operating unions decided to make formal demands on the carriers June 10 for a 30 per cent wage increase. Present wage scales vary between the various roads and in various subdivisions of employment.

About 100 C. I. O. welders conducted a work stoppage yesterday at the Dunkirk, N. Y., plant of the American Locomotive Company, to enforce a demand for a 10 per cent hourly wage boost and a union shop. The company said the present scale was 90½ cents. The firm has a $5,000,000 order for Army gun carriages.

Union Rivalry

A. F. of L. building trades members walked off a defense housing project near the naval powder factory at Indianhead, Md., after C. I. O. workmen were employed on one section of the project.

At Fairport Harbor, Ohio, last night 300 to 400 men established a picket line at the Diamond Alkali Company plant, where 1,940 workers are employed. Rival A. F. of L. and C. I. O. labor unions have been trying to organize the plant. Company officials did not state immediately whether they would attempt to continue plant operations.

Members of the A. F. of L. rubber workers' union picketed the General Tire and Rubber Company plant at Wabash, Ind., but the union's demands were not disclosed. The management said that 95 per cent of its 1,100 employees stayed on the job. The plant has orders for Army gas masks.

In Hollywood, Gunther Lessing, Vice-President of Walt Disney Productions, agreed yesterday to sign a consent decree pledging the company not to interfere with unionization of employees.

A National Labor Relations Board hearing followed charges of the A. F. of L. Screen Cartoonists Guild that the independent union, Federation of Screen Cartoonists, was company dominated. The Federation was dissolved last week and in its stead was formed the American Society of Screen Cartoonists.

Mr. Lessing said the studio would sign a contract with whichever union represented a majority of the employees.

Meanwhile, the cartoon studio of Leon Schlesinger remained closed in a wage dispute with the A. F. of L. Guild. Mr. Schlesinger announced the shutdown yesterday. Neither side has announced the wage demands.

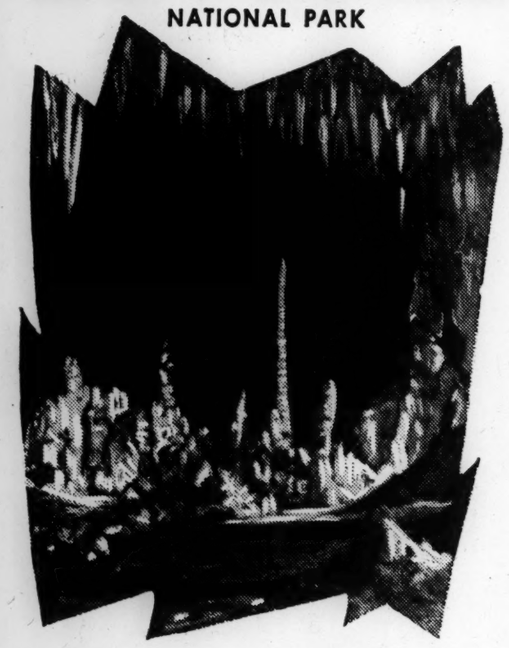
Makes Thrilling Salads
THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

Italy Controls Sales of Cereals

ROME, May 20 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today ordered delivery of all grains, cereals, and beans to the Government, which will pay fixed prices for them. Private purchase and sale of these staples was forbidden.

The Duce also ordered premiums equivalent to 13½ to 54 cents a bushel paid for deliveries of early wheat to stimulate farmers.

See Santa Fe
Carlsbad Caverns
NATIONAL PARK



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ASK ABOUT TRAVEL CREDIT PLAN FOR SANTA FE TRIPS

Mass Output Held Key To War Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 20—Mass production, not secret weapons nor the Sunday supplement onslaughts of natural scientists will decide the European war, Dr. Walter S. Landis, Vice-President of the American Cyanamid Company and one of the Nation's outstanding chemical engineers, told members of the American Institute of Chemical Engineering here today for their sem-annual meeting.

A researcher of recognized ability, Dr. Landis said he did not criticize or belittle the ability of natural science and research, "but what is needed more than newer and fancier gadgets is production in great quantity."

Commenting on the ability of the chemical industry in the United States to meet defense needs, Dr. Landis said it is prepared to meet any demand placed upon it for processes, designs and methods. "We have been building up our educational institutions for 25 years and are turning out chemists and chemical engineers as well trained as any in the world," he declared. "We have built up a large organic chemical industry in this country so that we have technicians, engineers and operators who will give a good account of themselves in any problem thrust upon them. I am not exaggerating when I say that our American industry is as far advanced and as competent to cope with defense needs as any in the world."

Dr. Landis said he did not anticipate a very serious situation developing with respect to raw materials because a way would be found to maintain sufficient transport to take care of substitution in any emergency to a very large degree. "But there is a real problem facing us, not so much technological as economic. We are building a large number of plants for the production of military supplies of a chemical nature. These plants are located in a section of the country that has not attracted in any large way the commercial chemical industry. In consequence there will be set up large producing units, many of them in isolated districts, and necessitating elaborate local housing for the workers. Thus new communities will come into being and will exert political pressure when the emergency is over to keep these plants in operation. This is arbitrary and uneconomical competition to an industry that has proved its ability to take care of all ordinary requirements of our country and which has been founded on the principle of free economy and free competition."

Propaganda has greatly magnified the work of chemists and plastic artists abroad, Dr. Landis said, and assured his listeners that America has ample supplies of raw materials and highly organized research facilities and knowledge to develop them when the need arises.

Portland's Output Of Tulip Bulbs Is Nation's Largest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The war has made Portland the Nation's number one producer of tulip bulbs.

In bloom along the south bank of the Columbia River here are 10,400,000 tulips, providing a varicolored blanket for a 52-acre plot, said to be the largest single tulip bulb-producing field in the nation.

"Portland's weather," declared Dr. Clyde Homan, nationally known botanist, inspecting the bulbs here, "is the ideal tulip weather."

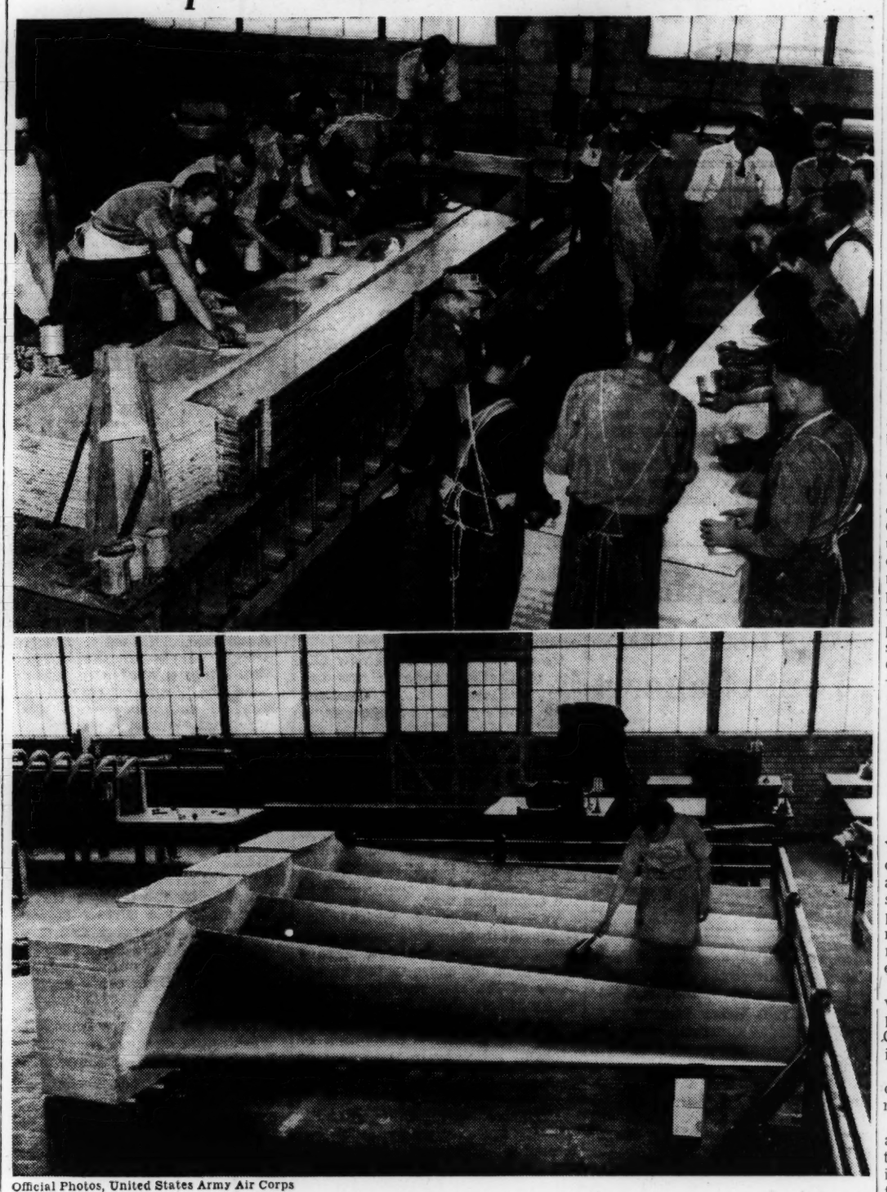
Experiments first were conducted by bulb producers here in 1939. The next year three acres were planted. This year the acreage was multiplied 13-fold. An even greater field is planned for 1942.

Six hundred varieties of tulips, ranging in all shades and tones from black to white, are grown at the farm. Bulbs will be harvested in July and August and shipped in carloads to Chicago for marketing in the Midwest and East. These will take the place of Holland bulbs, denied America by the German conquest of the Lowlands.

Slade's Powdered BAY LEAVES
Transforms stews and pot roasts into extra special dishes. Try it.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
YOU'LL DANCE WITH DELIGHT WHEN YOU TASTE THOSE LUSCIOUS, CREME-FILLED, CHOCOLATE DRAKE'S DEVIL DOGS-5¢
DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

Spruce Makes the Wind Blow



Official Photos, United States Army Air Corps

Blades of Wood Provide Air Blast

The wind that made the spruces bend has a reversed role in the new wind tunnel of the United States Army Air Corps laboratories at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, where spruce blades will help to rush the air through the new tunnel at 400 m. p. h. Unable to get regular propeller firms to undertake orders for huge 40-foot-diameter blades to drive the air in its new testing tunnel, the firms are too busy with defense orders, Wright Field engineers decided to build them themselves. Forty-two layers of spruce were glued together under pressure and whittled down into efficient air foils by woodworking machinery for each blade. There are two driving fans, each with 16 wooden blades on their circumferences, to drive the air through the new tunnel at speeds up to 400 miles an hour. There are also eight spares. Asked why the spares, Maj. Paul H. Kemmer, chief of the laboratory, replied: "If a model ever tears loose and goes flapping around the tunnel at 400 miles into the fan blades, come back and I'll show you what they're for."

Aerial Military 'Highway' to Alaska Building

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An aerial military "highway" which is also an outer ring of defense against North American air invasion is now being constructed by the Dominion of Canada from Newfoundland to Alaska as a part of the joint Canadian-American defense plan.

It is a chain of radio beacons each situated about 250 miles apart along which fighters, interceptor or bomber planes may go quickly from coast to coast as emergency may require. It is also a patrol line which may flash air-raid warnings to bases in the south.

Although this radio airplane pathway is characteristic of the type along which commercial air liners in Canada and the United States fly, it has several unusual features such as all-weather constancy of signal strength and protection against sabotage. In large part these features depend upon an insulator, the invention of Arthur Austin, an electrical manufacturer who lives in Barberton, Ohio, on the outskirts of Akron.

A manufacturer of steel towers and insulators which are shipped all over the world, Mr. Austin's present Canadian order for 160 tower insulators has, needless to say, taken priority over his other orders.

Mr. Austin's insulators resemble a porcelain umbrella stand with a brass lampshade over the top. The 100,000-pound weight of each steel tower is supported upon three insulators. While the porcelain is designed to stand this tremendous weight, it can be shattered with a hammer—a fact which a well-trained saboteur might employ to topple a tower to the ground.

To guard against sabotage, however, the "core" of the insulator is formed by means of two heavy bolts pivoted into a "loop" of rigid bakelite plastic of tremendous tensile strength. Over the core is slipped a cylinder of bakelite which forms the safety "sleeve." Over the sleeve goes the cylindrical porcelain outer jacket. Steel lozenge-shaped forgings are then placed over each end of this affair, capping the porcelain cylinder.

As a final step heavy transformer oil is poured into the insulator into which are inserted 30-watt copper-jacketed heating elements. These heaters are mounted on holes bored into the steel tower base.

The insulators, with their heating elements, maintain what is called a "constant power factor," an item which preserves the effective range, direction and power of the radio beam. If a film of fog or moisture should form on the porcelain jacket, for instance, with its effect of grounding the currents in the tower, the power factor would drop causing the radio direction beam not only to transmit a lesser distance but also a so-called "swinging" effect might take place causing the beam to deviate slightly from its pre-determined direction and send an airplane off its course.

The Austin insulator, therefore, has the ability to keep always above the dew point and, hence prevent power losses. The brass lamp shade on top is an additional precaution which keeps normal precipitation, rain, hail or snow, off the insulator.

News in Aviation

Louisville Convention

With defense of the western hemisphere as its keynote, plans of the National Aeronautic Association national convention and the American Aviation Forum in Louisville, June 1-5, are virtually completed.

A comprehensive annual report of air progress is promised with the acceptances of prominent figures from all branches of the industry announced for the speaking program.

The military side of the air picture will be presented by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff in charge of the Air Corps; and Robert H. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War.

Col. John H. Jouett, aircraft manufacturing spokesman, is scheduled to speak, as well as Gov. Keen Johnson of Kentucky. Official representatives of the American republics are scheduled to attend the hemisphere defense luncheon, with Thomas Burke, Chief of the Division of International Communications, and Col. Antonio Guedes Muniz, Director, Service Technico Aeronautics, Brazil, scheduled to speak.

Intimate Message from Washington

Sometimes It's the Little News That Makes the Big Trends—Four Relatively Unimportant Events Indicate Mood of Congress

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The big news these days crowds out the little news. And yet sometimes this little news shows trends that make it important in its own way. Here are four items culled from Congress in the past week, all dealing with the House of Representatives. Taken individually the items are not perhaps very important. Taken together they show a present mood among Congressmen that may be very important indeed.

Item No. 1: On May 8 the House threw a bombshell into the defense set-up and consternation into the Administration by suddenly passing, and passing unanimously, an amendment, apparently offered on the spur of the moment by Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia, to set up a separate priorities division as a creature of Congress outside of OPM to be headed by a $12,000-a-year Director. Mr. Cox said his object was to "freeze" Edward R. Stettinius into his job. Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, accepted and warmly welcomed on the floor the sweeping Cox amendment which would have scrapped the present OPM set-up.

The amendment passed the House without a single protest or dissent. In alarm the Administration went into action. In the Senate the amendment was immediately protested in committee hearing by Mr. Stettinius himself, and by William S. Knudsen. Last week it was thrown out unanimously by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and on Friday the Senate itself contemptuously rejected it unanimously. There is little doubt that the Cox-Vinson Amendment will be quietly dropped in conference, without House protest, despite its hasty approval

Voted First, Thought Afterward

Item No. 2: This item is a small one but threatened to be important. On Tuesday of last week the House Committee on coinage approved, 9 to 7, an emasculatory amendment to the bill to extend the President's powers to devalue the dollar, while on Wednesday the same committee hastily reversed itself, and threw out its own amendment, 13 to 6. The story is too long to tell in detail, but it involves that apparently uncontested fact that a number of the Committee did not have a clear conception of what they were doing, until informed by alarmed Administration leaders. Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau, Jr., warned that the amendment so quickly accepted and dropped would "nullify completely the power to devalue the dollar"—a power, he added, that the Administration had no present intention of using.

Item No. 3: Last Wednesday the House voted, 64 to 49, (total membership 435) to drop Ruth Gruber, Ph. D., from the Interior Department pay roll as she was about to start to Alaska to make an economic survey for the Interior Department, after Representative John Taber (R) of New York had declared it was time to stop "this propaganda of Communism." Waving aloft Miss Gruber's book, "I Went to the Soviet Arctic," Mr. Taber said the youthful author had traveled extensively in Russia, and shouted, "Any of us who vote to pay this woman's salary is not fit to sit in the House of Representatives!" A hurried examination of Miss Gruber's background shows she received a Ph. D. from Cologne University in 1932 at 20, setting a record, and in 1935 and 1936 was sent abroad by the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, traveling also as a special correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, becoming the first foreign correspondent to visit the Soviet Arctic, regarding which she wrote her book. She has been delivering a series of lectures for the CBS network, one of which is contained in its current quarterly digest magazine, "Talks."

And "Zdravstvuitye" to You

Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, says he has known Dr. Gruber for eight years and that she is no Communist. "This is not a good example of democracy in action," said Dr. Stefansson. "It worries me as a sign of hysteria at a time when democracy should demonstrate its ability to be fair and keep a level head." Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois, member of the Dies Committee, read to the House the closing sentence from Miss Gruber's book, declaring that "Some day I shall go back . . . get up at dawn at a polar station, swim in the Arctic Ocean and rush back to a steaming breakfast shouting 'Zdravstvuitye.'" With the echo of that terrible word ringing in its ears the House voted. No one translated that last word. It means, approximately, "Good Morning."

Item No. 4: We aren't sure about this next item. But it may be worth while to keep an eye on it, small though it is. The Dies Committee goes into active session again this week, at a time when, by a coincidence, Representative Martin Dies is seeking the Senatorial seat in Texas. As a preliminary to public hearings the Committee seized, on Friday after a scuffle, a list of 1,200 members of "The Bookshop," a local co-operative book store doing business in this City. Compared to the landing of Herr Hess in Scotland which also occurred last week this was a pretty small item indeed. And yet we shall watch the Dies Committee's use of this subpoenaed list with a good deal of interest. Those who have spoken before the bookshop's membership in the past 2½ years include, among others, Rockwell Kent, W. H. Auden, Erskine Caldwell, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

R. L. S.

Vargas Sets Up Labor Courts; Union Groups Growing Rich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Going one step further in his announced program of aid to Labor, President Getulio Vargas, May 1, inaugurated the Tribunal do Trabalho, the special Labor Courts provided for in his Constitution of Nov. 10, 1937.

All disputes between employer and employee, that cannot be settled between the parties themselves, must be referred to the State Labor Court from whose decision an appeal may lie to the Tribunal at Rio de Janeiro.

Whether these courts will provide cheap and speedy justice for the laborer or whether the net setup will simply add confusion and expense to the already overburdened existing judicial system, is a question on which opinions differ here.

President Vargas has stressed his efforts in Labor's behalf. His 1937 Constitution made provisions for unions, collective bargaining, six-day week, eight-hour day, minimum wage—varying in different parts of the Country, 15-day vacation annually with pay, tenure of position, workman's compensation, sick benefits, old-age pensions, and certain other social features. Regulations for carrying out these provisions have already been put into force.

Membership in the unions—or "syndicatos" or "institutos," as they are variously termed—is compulsory, for one cannot obtain employment unless he has joined the union covering his line. In a few instances the unions have not been organized but the greater part of the field has been covered and the treasuries of these organizations are accumulating huge reserves.

One of the richest is the Institute of Employees in Commerce whose 1941 income is estimated at $9,500,000 and which will pay out during the current year about $3,500,000 in pensions, benefits and other items. The income from dues is also used to assist workers to buy or build their homes.

Criticism has been made that the whole tendency smacks too much of regimentation and paternalism. One must join the unions and must of course contribute to their maintenance. Labor regulations are apt to be cumbersome and confusing and dilatory in their execution. The tenure of position is open to abuse, it is considered.

Methodists Oppose Convoys, Declaring War Abhorrent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—The New York East Conference of the Methodist Church was on record today as defending the national wave of strikes as legitimate and as opposing the use of United States naval or air forces to convoy munition-laden vessels to belligerents.

The conference took its stand when it adopted a 17-page report prepared by the Social Service Commission, several hundred ministers and laymen being present.

Opposing the Vinson bill for outlawing defense strikes, the commission report declared:

"Today there is considerable anxiety in the public mind over the strikes which are occurring in industries vital to national defense. This legitimate anxiety is heightened out of all proportion to the facts by the effort on the part of some sections of the press and certain labor-baiting Congressmen to identify every strike which occurs in our national economy as a strike to delay national defense. The facts give a far different picture.

The report charges that the Aluminum Company of America and the United States Steel Corporation were responsible for shortages of metals because their officials had feared that plant expansion would cut deeply into profits.

The anticonvoy resolution, introduced by the Rev. Ernest F. Weise, Waterbury, Conn., follows:

"Reaffirming our abhorrence of war as the supreme expression of human collective sin, we insist upon a policy of nonintervention in the wars which are raging abroad, and, therefore, since our own President has said, 'Convoy means shooting and shooting means war,' we protest the proposal to use our naval or air forces to convoy munition-laden vessels through belligerent waters."

U. S. Needs Canadian Goods

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—An Army survey commission was reported yesterday to have found that Canada possesses a number of resources, both in raw materials and manufactures, which the United States needs for its defense program.

The Army group visited Canada recently to discover what buying the War Department might undertake there in line with the Administration's program of trying to buy $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 worth of defense articles this year.

Worked out by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the program is designed to mesh the Canadian and United States economies in order to expedite defense manufacturing and, especially, to give Canadians dollar exchange for their purchases here of machine tools and similar equipment.

Exactly what materials the Army will purchase was not disclosed, but one authority stressed the way in which Canadians have built up the volume of ammunition and general explosives production, as well as the output of certain unspecified types of artillery.

This has been accomplished to a great extent, it was indicated, by the use of women in industry.

The first step in the program of buying from Canada was taken by the Navy, which placed orders with Canadian shipyards for a number of small combat boats, understood to be of the British Corvette type. Disclosure of this action by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox prompted inquiries at the War Department, but there it was said that Canada offered little if anything the Army could not get in quantity in this country.

Subsequently the survey was made and its results indicated that Army buying there would be much more extensive than at first expected. Aside from the small boat order, the only other purchase officially reported to have been made in Canada as part of the new program was for $63,000,000 worth of aluminum.

This was bought from the Aluminum Company of Canada, which presumably had a surplus share, and is expected to go into the manufacture of airplanes in this country.

Foundation Head Pledges Exposé Of Liquor Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Renewed efforts to "expose the menace to industry and military efficiency in the uncurbed drive of the liquor traffic to expand its business at the expense of the public welfare" are pledged by Henry M. Johnson, attorney of Louisville, just re-elected here as president of the American Business Men's Research Foundation.

"If war comes," Mr. Johnson said at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, "a wealth of scientific and social facts attest the damage to national defense certain in the unrestrained use of alcohol and other narcotics alike by the officers and men of our Army and Navy."

Louis J. Tabor, of Columbus, Ohio, Master of the National Grange, was re-chosen as Vice-President, Charles R. Jones was re-elected Executive Vice-President, Alonzo E. Wilson Treasurer, and Fred D. L. Squires Research Secretary.

The Directors include 26 business executives from throughout the country. In addition there is an advisory council of 84 businessmen, educators, lawyers, and editors and publishers from 27 States.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

U. S. Women Ready to Make Sacrifices

Convention delegates told hardships justified if shared and if a better world results.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 20—American women are willing to make personal sacrifices for preservation of Deocracy in the months ahead if they are distributed equally among all groups and result finally in a better world founded on President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms," Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, Retiring President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, declared today in an address to the Federation's Golden Jubilee Convention here.

"Unmet needs of the Nation will demand personal sacrifice," Mrs. Dunbar warned clubwomen from all over the country.

"We will not," she added, "call it sacrifice, however, if we can look forward to a world founded upon the four essential freedoms set forth by President Roosevelt; freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from war and freedom from fear."

"We stand here, at the close of 50 years, challenged as never before to do some very straight thinking about America's position in a war torn world—about our national defense program which we must regard as our assurance of peace—our relationships with other Nations and about the necessity of adjusting Democracy for human welfare, through safeguarding our social and educational institutions," Mrs. Dunbar told the women.

"Clear thinking, moral power, leadership and willingness to face any task or responsibility asked of us should be the result of 50 years of steady growth and organizational experience," she added.

Saviors of Democracy

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, Md., was today named to lead the Nation's 2,000,000 clubwomen into their new duties on the home defense front in the next three years.

In her first appearance before the convention at its opening session last night, Mrs. Whitehurst who has been serving as Golden Jubilee Chairman the last three years told the vast assemblage of women from all over the country: "Women of this country can do anything they want to. They will preserve our democratic form of government for posterity."

Mrs. Whitehurst's nomination as President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to succeed Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, of Portland, Oregon, will be followed by her election at the Federation's Golden Jubilee convention here this week since her candidacy is unopposed.

Nominated along with Mrs. Whitehurst was Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, of Keene, N. H., for First Vice-President; Mrs. A. L. Blackstone of Waukesha, Wis., for recording Secretary; and Mrs. Rowland H. Latham, of Asheville, N. C., for Treasurer. Only contest will be for the office of Second Vice-President generally understood in Federation circles to be a stepping stone to the Presidency six years hence. Contending for that office are three nominees; Mrs. Horace B. Ritchie, of Athens, Ga., now Recording Secretary; Mrs. R. I. C. Prout, of Wakefield, Mich., former President of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs; and Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, of Richmond, Va., now Treasurer.

Mrs. Rowland H. Latham
(Top) of Asheville, N. C., unopposed for Treasurer of General Federation of Women's Clubs, and

Mrs. A. L. Blackstone
(Below) of Waukesha, Wis., unopposed for Recording Secretary.

Like many other club leaders, Mrs. Whitehurst is already active in national defense work in her State. She is the only woman member of the Maryland National Defense Commission, the State body through which all defense problems, including vocational training, housing, employment and volunteer home defense, clear.

Frequently in the past, Mrs. Whitehurst has been a pioneer in community service work. A decade ago she organized the women of her State for N. R. A. and was named by President Roosevelt to be the only woman member of the State Recovery Board. She is also the "only woman" on the Board of Regents for the University of Maryland and on the State Board of Agriculture.

Much less certain than Mrs. Whitehurst's election is the program the Federation will direct her to carry out in the next few months, especially in regard to foreign policy of the United States. Federation leaders are predicting that an "emergency resolution" will be brought before the convention after President Roosevelt's "Fireside Chat" next Tuesday night, but they do not hazard a guess as to how far it will go into the interventionist field. At a pre-convention Board meeting yesterday, Mrs. Frederic W. Beggs, International Relations Chairman, reported receipt of proposed resolutions running the whole gamut of isolationism and interventionism.

Spiritual Revival Asked

"If the 30,000,000 American homes were functioning up to their potential power many of our national and international problems would be solved," Mr. Dunbar told the Federation in her farewell Presidential report. She pointed out that Federation service continues to lie primarily in the home field since "98 per cent of its members are responsible for homes."

Mrs. Dunbar's report reviewed past contributions the Federation has made to home, church, school, industry and government and looked forward to new responsibilities of women in those fields. She called upon the Federation's widespread membership to devote new effort to "spiritual things," describing neglect of religious training of children as a "national disaster" and declaring that "spiritual rights of human beings are at the heart of Democracy."

Mrs. Dunbar made no prediction as to how far the Federation will go in supporting President Roosevelt's foreign policy, but pointed to its strong international procilivities in the past. "The future," she said, "will demand personal sacrifice, but we will not call them sacrifices if we can look forward to a world established on the four freedoms."

In her report as Second Vice-President, Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, of Keene, New Hampshire, also described the home as the "first line of defense" and called upon the women to keep a "brave and cheerful outlook" in the present crisis. She warned the women to work for equal recognition of all groups in imposing them. "We must not," she told the Federation, "allow to happen economically what happened after the last war."

"The axis of America's first line of defense is the home," Dr. Daniel A. Poling, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, Philadelphia, told the women at a session today devoted to "The American Home." Dr. Poling described the Federation as "the very genius of women at work for themselves and with themselves to strengthen America and to help build a better world."

To Honor Mrs. Eddy

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is among 26 women the Federation has selected to honor during its Golden Jubilee pageant Wednesday night. The pageant, written and directed by Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, of Boston, "Portrays the gift of women to the early civilization of the United States of America, their special social helpfulness, and their continued demands for better adjustments to new occasions and new duties toward mankind."

The convention was formally opened last night in a gala session honoring pioneer club women and women outstanding in public life. Women who were present when the Federation was organized 50 years ago, wearing the picturesque gowns of that period headed a grand processional of club women from each state to a flag decorated stage where a curtain had been raised on a tableau of the pioneer woman and her son.

Gold medals for length of club service and outstanding leadership were presented to two veteran club women, Mrs. Emma A. Fox, of Detroit, Mich., who joined the Detroit Women's Club in 1877 and is in attendance here as convention parliamentarian; and Dr. Clara B. Burdette, of Pasadena, Calif., a former Federation Vice-President and noted educator.

Mrs. Fox, former Recording Secretary and Second Vice-President of the Federation, is author of a book on parliamentary law, adopted officially by 19 national organizations, including the Federation. During the convention, Mrs. Fox holds 8 a. m. classes in parliamentary law for the benefit of delegates.

A posthumous award to the woman who had the longest continuous service in a Federated club not living at this time went to Mrs. Rudolph L. Blankenberg, of Philadelphia.

Warning of Tasks Ahead

The awards were the result of a Nationwide competition held by the Federation in connection with its 50th anniversary. Runnersup in each State were on the platform.

More than half of the 56 feminine public figures, selected by the Federation as pioneers in a score of fields, were on hand to accept their parchment scrolls in person as they were presented by Mrs. Dunbar.

On their lips were words not only of commendation for the Federation's 50 years of service to America, but a warning of even larger tasks lying ahead if Democracy is to be preserved.

"Women," declared Miss Helen Keller, leader in education of the blind, "have new responsibilities laid upon them to make Democracy a dynamic force worth fighting for so human freedom may not perish from the earth."

"In Norway," reported Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former U. S. Minister to that Country, "I became convinced that Democracy in its true conception can never die."

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, former President of Mt. Holyoke, called the Federation a "symbol of what womanhood can do for America."

Miss Frances Perkins, first woman to be a member of a President's Cabinet, thanked women for their support of child labor abolition, minimum wages, reasonable hours, and old-age insurance. She also put in a special word of gratitude for "many thousand simple women who, learning that I was in a 'tight spot,' have taken pen in hand to write letters of solicitude."

"If we are to make children prepared for citizenship in a democracy, we must do in the next year what would ordinarily be spread over a decade," Miss Katharine Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, warned the women, while Miss Josephine Roche, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told them that if Democracy is to survive it must function in all fields. She especially urged the women to work for recognition of unions and collective bargaining.

Others Honored

Other pioneer guests present to receive awards included: Mrs. Miguel Otero, aviation; Miss Ruth Nichols, aviation; Miss Judith Waller, educational broadcasting; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, rural education; Mrs. Morgan Barney, granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, engineering; Osa Johnson, exploration; Dr. Alice Evans, health; Dr. S. Josephine Baker, health; Miss Maud McDougall, journalism; Judge Genevieve R. Cline, judicial; Miss Mary F. Lathrop, legal; Miss Mary B Harris, penology; Miss Antonia Brico, orchestra conducting; Miss Jeanette Rankin, political; Miss Margaret Cuthbert, radio; Dr. Georgia Elma Harkness, religion; Mrs. Hilda Libby Ives, religion; Mrs. Hazel Hutchkiss Wightman, sports; and Miss Mary Anderson, work for women in industry.

His Signs Point the Way

Kaufmann & Fabry

Reflecting House Numbers Salesman

Jack Buehler, President of the First Junior Achievement Specialty Company of Chicago, whose sales ability won him an airplane trip to the Junior Achievement convention in New York. His company makes house numbers that reflect automobile headlights.

Junior Achievement Winner Makes Mark With Markers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Youngsters who learn the fundamentals of American business through running miniature companies of their own—Junior Achievement companies—take their hats off to Jack Buehler of Chicago, who won a contest for Junior Achievement salesmen here.

Jack, who is president of his concern, took a sales kit and went out after school and Saturdays to get orders for reflecting house numbers, a product his "firm" has developed. During one month he sold about 75 of them at something over $100 for the total, and so earned for himself an airplane trip to the Junior Achievement convention in New York City.

Jack, typical of the energetic young people active in 1,800 Junior Achievement companies in various parts of the country, told his own story. One of the things he said he learned is that before you can sell you have to develop a good product. His firm almost went under at the start "because we didn't do enough research before putting our product on the market," he said.

Early Mistakes

The first signs they made weren't very good, the company realizes now. The signs, mounted in the grass near the curb, are intended to reflect light from automobiles whose drivers are looking for a house number. The first lot the J. A. Specialty Co. turned out were not pitched at the right angle to catch the light. These first signs weren't very artistic, either, said Jack. The result was that the company's salesmen met with a lot of sales resistance. But they realized the need for research, said the young president. They called in their salesmen and put several weeks' time on improving their product. They redesigned their marker completely.

Then when the sales force went out to get orders, they found the signs easier to sell.

Said Jack: "You can be sure that any future articles will be tested from all angles before going into production. We wouldn't make a dumb mistake like that twice."

With his company's improved sign, Jack went out to get orders. House-to-house selling was all right, but it was slow. Jack decided to take his article to a real estate firm and see if he could persuade them to buy these reflecting numbers for the new houses they were building. He got the order.

Quantity Orders Sought

"This is really our field," he said. He intends to concentrate his efforts on selling in quantities hereafter.

His company, which rents space in a two-car garage, can handle the larger orders, said Jack. They have an assembly line and can turn out a marker in 15 minutes.

Chicago clubs have other good salesmen, and two of them besides Jack won trips to New York. Dick Sandquist, one of these winners, is sales manager for a doll house concern. William Bergland, the other, is secretary of a company that handles salvage materials.

There are 10 established Junior Achievement companies in Chicago now, each with four adult businessmen and technicians to advise them. Eight more companies are in the process of formation. Phil S. Hanna, Chicago newspaper editor, is president of Junior Achievement of Chicago.

Relief Story of Cobbler Chirillo Enters Final Chapters in Journey to Ohio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., May 20—A neatly-dressed, thriving-looking father and two sons of 15 and 21 years were passengers on a west-bound express train today, destination Wooster, Ohio—and so ended the 16-month-old case of Rosario Chirillo, cobbler, which attracted nation-wide attention and led to a law against "relief floaters."

The trip back to Wooster is just an excursion for the now self-supporting shoemaker, whose whole family came to see better times as the case dragged on to the highest court and Mr. Chirillo was handed the order last month requiring his return to his home community as his place of legal settlement.

The family had lived in New York less than a year when they got $116 relief in 1939, and Westchester County, as agent for the State Welfare Department, decided to invoke the State law requiring a year's residence as preliminary to receipt of public aid. The case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, and the law upheld.

In the interim Mrs. Chirillo and one child went back to Ohio voluntarily, one daughter found a job that makes her self-supporting, a second daughter married, and Mr. Chirillo is making enough out of his cobbler's trade to support himself and his younger son—the older has a job—and pay something back on his indebtedness to the relief authorities.

Rejected as a relief "case" by his Mamaroneck neighbors, but now seen as a deserving craftsman, Mr. Chirillo boarded the train saying he was going to visit his mother in Wooster, but that he had to be back at work here by aturday beback at work here by Saturday bebe repaired.

'Impossible' Shipyard Strike Continues in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20—So great a weight of official and public condemnation flared immediately against the "impossible" strike now tying up approximately $665,000,000 in ship construction contracts, that its end has been expected momentarily since it started May 10. But now as it has entered its second week, although the condemnatory pressure is growing, the resistance of the strikers shows no outward sign of breaking.

The strike which has halted naval and mercantile ship construction almost totally in the San Francisco Bay area is referred to as the impossible strike because it broke upon a complacent community not long after the 17 union crafts engaged in shipbuilding had signed a master contract designed to make strikes as well as lockouts impossible in Pacific Coast shipyards during the period of the national emergency.

Based on a paradox, condemned as an outlaw strike by some of the outstanding labor leaders of the Nation, frowned upon by Federal and State Governments through their labor departments, the strike has held through a quick and frantic series of meetings and conferences, with the public and the idle workers living in momentary expectancy of hearing a shout outside the window or from down the street that "the strike is over!"

Thus far the United States Navy, the Martiime Commission, the United States Department of Labor, the Office of Production Management, the Governor of California, the State Department of Industrial Relations, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Downtown Association, the American Federation of Labor, the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, and various other agencies and organizations have taken part, directly or indirectly, in the moves that have been made in the direction of resumption of work. Their activities have taken various courses. Several appeals have been made to President Roosevelt.

There is so much talk on the strikers' side about the issue of a wage-hour contract with the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company that an observer receives the impression that this is considered almost as important as the three cents an hour pay increase and the double pay for overtime demand, which are the ostensible causes of the strike.

The 2,000 machinists, members of the A. F. of L. union in the San Francisco shipyards and members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations unions on the Oakland side of the Bay, have been supported in their shipyard picket lines by approximately 18,000 members of other unions engaged in shipbuilding. The streets in front of the plants have at times swarmed with strikers, but no serious disorder has threatened at any time.

Widespread Effect

Plants affected by the strike are those of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, Columbia Machine Works, General Engineering Company, United Engineering Company, in San Francisco, and, in the East Bay region, Moore Drydock Company, Pacific Drydock Company, Parker Diesel Company, General Engineering, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company and Harbor Launch and Tug Company.

Spokesmen for the shipbuilding firms express the belief that the Federal Government is the only agency that can clear the issues.

"We are in a position where we cannot move," said one. "It's up to Washington. The machinists' international ratified the master agreement. If we deal separately with the machinists here we repudiate the contracts we have signed with 17 other crafts. Our hands are tied."

Spokesmen for the International Association of Machinists, Local 68 (A. F. of L.), assert, in opposition, that their organization is autonomous, and that it had no hand in making the agreement, and has never accepted its provisions, including a no-strike, no-lockout pact. The C. I. O. machinists admittedly did not sign the pact.

Representatives of certain other unions operating under the master agreement hold that the machinists of the A. F. of L. were actually represented in the pre-pact parleys, and also in the signing of the agreement.

Brazilian Youth Visits U. S. To Join in Boys' Club Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—Four hundred thousand boys, members of 352 boys' clubs in the United States, are participating this week, in celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Boys Clubs of America.

Among the boys from foreign lands here for the celebration is Roberto Paulo Cezar de Andrade, chosen with the approval of President Vargas of Brazil to represent the boys of his country in the United States. Roberto arrived here yesterday aboard the steamship Uruguay, of the American Republics Line, and will stop at the Madison Square Boys Club.

Arrangements for his entertainment include sightseeing tours, a baseball game, a possible audience with President Roosevelt, to whom he brings greetings from President Vargas, and a trip to Boston to take part in the dedication of the new building of the Boys Clubs there.

When in Boston he will be received by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice Tobin and will be the guest of J. Willard Hayden, financier and brother of the philanthropist whose huge fortune was left to further the cause of boys' work.

Among members of the committee of welcome for young Andrade are Herbert Hoover, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Alfred E. Smith, Oscar Cerreia, Brazilian Consul; Dr. James E. West, Thomas J. Watson, and Emmet J. McCormack.

During Boys' Club Week a national exhibition of handicrafts is being held at the Museum of Science and Industry here. The exhibition, entitled, "Constructive Use of Leisure," shows the activities of the Boys Clubs. Exhibits include model airplanes and ships, small radio sets, graphic and plastic arts, carpentry, woodcarving, printing, photography, and metal work.

U. S. Officer Named Naval Chief of Peru

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—A United States Navy Captain, William M. Quigley, has been appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Peruvian Navy—a post corresponding to this Country's Chief of Naval Operations.

Announcing word of the appointment by President Prado of Peru, Navy officials said they could recall no precedent. They added, however, that Captain Quigley, as Chief of the American Naval Mission to Peru, could be assigned by the Peruvian Government to any post or rank.

Captain Quigley has been on duty with the Naval Mission to Peru since last October. In his Peruvian post, he replaces Admiral Carlos Rotalde, now visiting in the United States and expected to remain here for some time.

The Peruvian Navy consists of two cruisers, two destroyers, five river gunboats, an oiler and a transport.

Captain Quigley's home is Brewster, N. Y.

10 'Brother Officers' At Fort Bragg, N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—When Maj. Charles A. Watrous of New Haven, Conn., reported for duty with the 1st Field Artillery Observation Battalion at Fort Bragg last week, he joined his brother, Maj. Frederick W. Watrous of the Field Artillery Board who has been stationed here for several years.

'America's Special'

By William S. Knudsen
Director-General, Office of Production Management

This is our land—the land where democracy was really born and will live forever, so let's go full speed ahead—a green light on the track—this is "America's special," and we must also help to get in on time.

From an address before Veterans of Foreign Wars, April 5, 1941

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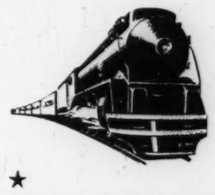
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Greek Leaders Confer With British

Glider-borne troops are used by Germans in attack on Crete—RAF bombs Nazi bases.

LONDON, May 20 (AP) — Six members of the Greek Cabinet arrived in Cairo today from Crete for conferences with British authorities, according to Cairo dispatches.

Meanwhile glider-borne troops were being used in a German assault today on Crete—the first reported use of gliders as troop transports in combat conditions.

The reports were incomplete however, and there were no details as to the size of the gliders or the number of men they carried.

The RAF had carried out destructive raids on airdromes in Greece from which the Germans were attacking Crete.

The Germans, preparing for their lightning attack, pounded airdromes in Crete yesterday, the British admitted.

Greater damage than at first reported was inflicted on German raiders over Crete last Friday, the communiqué said. Five additional destroyed planes have been reported.

By a Staff Artist

The Commander

Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyburg, New Zealand officer, who is in command of the British Imperial forces entrusted with the defense of the island of Crete.

And His Command

This is the island of Crete, main British base salvaged from the Greek campaign, which the Germans are reported to be making determined efforts to capture.

Planes Attack Crete

BERLIN, May 20 (AP)—Intensified aerial attack on British bases on the Greek island of Crete were reported today by informed Germans who said one cruiser was left ablaze in Suda Bay and three Hurricanes were destroyed and others damaged in raids on the island's airports.

These sources said Suda Bay and the island airports were bombed heavily yesterday, repeating raids of the past several days.

Several British antiaircraft positions were said to have been put out of action.

The High Command reported that a British cruiser of the York class and two destroyers were damaged by direct hits and two small merchantmen were sunk. Six large merchant ships including a tanker also were "so severely hit that further loss of shipping space can be reckoned with."

German planes also attacked British air bases at Crete, and Dienst aus Deutschland accepted this "as a further sign that the fight for the Eastern Mediterranean and the Island of Crete had entered a new phase."

Dalmatian Post

ROME, May 20 (AP)—Giuseppe Bastianini, former Italian Ambassador to London, has been appointed Governor of Italy's new province of Dalmatia, acquired in the dismemberment of Yugoslavia.

Signor Bastianini was appointed Ambassador to London in September, 1939, to fill a post that had been vacant since the preceding July. He remained in London until Italy entered the war June 10, 1940.

Two Army Bombers Collide in Clouds

RAINS, S. C., May 20 (AP)—Two light Army bombers collided high among the clouds yesterday, killing their four occupants.

The two planes brushed each other as a group of five bombers flew V-formation over this community at nearly a two-mile altitude.

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Parliament Gets New Plan For U. S.-British Union

Continued from Page 1

tion are linked here with reports that President Roosevelt is about to send a message to Congress in which he will extend the scope of the Monroe Doctrine to include the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, and perhaps even the western shores of Africa in the territories regarded as essential to the security of the United States.

Such a move would be regarded here as the logical effect of the course the Battle of the Atlantic is taking, since as the reported sinking of the Zamzam appears to show that the Battle of the Atlantic already has become the Battle of the South Atlantic as well.

President Names La Guardia

Continued from Page 1

any special message to Congress in the near future.

Mr. Roosevelt explained this latter statement by saying that he discussed the possibility of such a message weekly with his legislative leaders and that there was no present thought of doing so soon.

To give emphasis to the importance and the role of the Office of Civilian Defense, the President advanced his press conference several hours today. He stressed that it would give every American man, woman and child an opportunity to do his "bit" for preparedness of the entire Nation.

The agency will be an adjunct of the Office of Emergency Management and will be under the direct guidance of the President.

Under the executive order, two chief divisions were set:

1. A Board for Civilian Protection, with Mayor La Guardia as Chairman ex-Officio presiding over representatives of the War, Navy, Justice, and Federal Security Departments, representatives of the Council of State Governments, the American Municipal Association, and the U. S. Conference of Mayors.

2. A volunteer participation committee, with Mr. La Guardia also Chairman ex-Officio, presiding over a membership of not more than 20 members.

Eight Responsibilities

In his executive order Mr. Roosevelt prescribed eight main responsibilities which he wanted the OCD to carry out. They were:

Serve as the center for the coordination of Federal civilian defense activities which involve relationships between the Federal Government and State and local governments.

Keep informed of problems which arise from the impact of the industrial and military defense effort upon local communities and take necessary steps to secure the co-operation of appropriate Federal departments and agencies in meeting the emergency needs of such communities.

Assist State and local Governments in the establishment of State and local defense councils to co-ordinate civilian defense activities. Special attention will be given to utilizing the many women's organizations which have offered to help the defense program.

Study and plan measures to afford adequate protection of life and property and disseminate information concerning such civil defense measures as may be necessary to meet emergency needs.

Review Proposed Measures

Suggest plans to sustain the national morale and widen civilian participation in the defense program; assist State and local defense councils and other volunteer services in the development of their activities.

Maintain a clearing house of information on State and local defense activities in co-operation with appropriate Federal departments and agencies.

Review existing or proposed measures relating to or affecting State and local defense activities, and recommend such additional measures as may be necessary or desirable to assure adequate civilian defense.

Perform such other duties relating to participation in the defense program by State and local agencies as the President may from time to time prescribe.

Mr. La Guardia, who will serve without compensation, will come to Washington Wednesday to take up his duties.

Decentralization will be the operating basis of the new agency. The Federal OCD agency will recommend and guide, but actual administration will be centered in State councils of defense and in OCD regional offices.

Mr. Roosevelt envisaged a regional system under which regional offices will be established in nine cities corresponding with the headquarters of the nine Corps Areas of the Army.

Volunteers Sought

Mr. Roosevelt announced that he was asking Selective Service officials to prepare a list of persons who are likely to be called for the draft but who are willing to help on the civilian defense program. These men will serve as volunteers.

The executive order did not itself break down into detailed categories the many functions which will accrue eventually to the OCD, but it is understood that in many respects the British plan for civilian protection will be followed.

For example, volunteers will be taught how to function under air-raid conditions—how to gather people into shelters, to quell hysteria, administer first aid and to recognize the different types of bombs.

Volunteer fire fighting squads will be organized.

Guards will be trained to protect bridges, waterworks and other essential services. Wherever Home Guards have been organized to replace National Guardsmen, they will be given such tasks. In addition, they will be trained to handle crowds and evacuations and to guard against looting.

Food for Civilian Use

Still other groups will watch prices and report any seemingly undue fluctuations to the Federal Price Control Office.

Special instruction will be given concerning the construction of various types of bomb shelters.

In the event of a threatened iron or rubber shortage, special units could be assigned to collect and conserve these materials.

With respect to the forthcoming shipments of food supplies to Eire, the President made it clear that these would be earmarked exclusively for civilian use and that their disposition would be carefully checked.

Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, has already authorized the allocation of $500,000 as a donation to provide the immediate consignment.

Mr. Roosevelt thought that ultimately the two ships which the Government is ready to provide—but which would sail under the Irish flag—would transport a great deal more food, but that further supplies would be purchased by the Irish Free State.

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Unions Set For Big Test In Ford Vote

Continued from Page 1

spicuous, with billboards exhorting Ford workers to be wise, organize, advertisements in a local newspaper, and programs scheduled on two local radio stations.

Third Choice Possible

As to the third choice before the Ford workers, that of not heeding either party but of marking an X in the third box in the standard Labor Board ballot for "no union," what the great silent mass of the Ford labor army will do, nobody knows for sure. Frank Bowen, the Labor Board's Regional Director, has the arrangements in charge and is confident that, despite its size, the present election will go off unchallenged as have the 3,370 other Labor Board elections since October, 1935, in which a total of 1,224,536 ballots have been cast.

Mr. Bowen explains that the notorious Allis-Chalmers strike votes, where fraudulent ballots admittedly were cast, was a union affair, in which the Labor Board had no part.

For many who will vote, including Negroes and aliens, it will be the first opportunity in their lives to take part in a democratic process with the ballot. The NLRB, to date, has a record of bringing out 90 per cent of those eligible to vote, which is far higher than the States record in ordinary political campaigns.

The vote is to determine which shall be the exclusive bargaining agent for all the Ford workers, and it will be determined by a majority of the votes cast, not a majority of the eligible votes. If a majority of the voters decide to be represented by neither C. I. O. or A. F. of L., then the Ford plant will continue unorganized, as it has for 40 years past.

Three Elections

There really will be three elections: the first and biggest among 80,372 eligible workers at the Rouge plant at Dearborn; the second among 2,943 workers at the Lincoln plant in Detroit, and a third, among 271 pattern workers at the Rouge plant. The election count is scheduled to be completed at 5 p. m. May 22 and on the morning of the same day the NLRB will start preliminaries of its hearing in a local unfair labor case against Ford. Half a dozen such other cases are pending over the country, and the courts have upheld two.

Besides union recognition, seniority rights and Ford working conditions and wages are the center of the election controversy.

In a staetment May 18 Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personnel Director, declared the company had granted wage increases totaling $13,682,432 for 53,024 workers since Jan 1, and was continuing the increases throughout the company. He threw a bouquet to the A. F. of L. on the eve of the election by stating that many of the wage increases are due to the intervention of its representatives.

This staetment was protested by C. I. O. leaders who are aided in their final election drive by the agreement just negotiated with General Motors, by which 10-cents-an-hour boosts were secured for some 165,000 workers at 61 plants The C. I. O. has signed contracts or entered into collective-bargaining agreements with practically all other motor manufacturers in Detroit except Ford. In his speech at Cadillac Square, Mr. Murray attacked Ford as "labor's greatest enemy."

Hitler-Franco Pact In 1938 Reported By Royalist Agent

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The Marquis de Aguiar, who registered at the State Department yesterday as an agent of Monarchist aand Clerical groups in Spain, said that Adolf Hitler and Francisco Franco signed a pact on Oct. 8, 1938, under which Herr Hitler was given power to direct Spain's national and international policies.

The Marquis said that he gave this information to the State Department and also told officials:

That Germany had put 12 divisions into Spain, part of them continuing on across the Mediterranean to become the panzar units battling the British in North Africa.

That, under the pact, four ships sailed from Spain with munitions for Latin-American destinations, possibly Mexico and Chile. Also sent to Latin America, he said, were 8,000 Falangists, presumably to help lead any uprising for which the four shiploads of arms were intended.

U-Boats Track British Tankers

BERLIN, May 20 (AP)—Authorized sources pointed today to the official German announcement of the sinking of 33,000 tons of British tanker space as evidence that Germany has embarked upon the principle of "selective sinking" by hitting Britain where it is the most vulnerable.

They claimed that at best a tanker can make only six trips annually to Mexico or the United States, therefore the sinking of every such vessel is a serious matter.

It was declared further that tankers are especially equipped vessels for which replacement is difficult.

Altogether it was claimed that 85,000 tons of tanker space has been sunk to date since May 1. Today's High Command announcement said the sinking of 33,000 tons of tanker space was achieved by a lone submarine attacking convoys.

The Germans pointed out that in today's motorized war, oil has become the vital need in military supply.

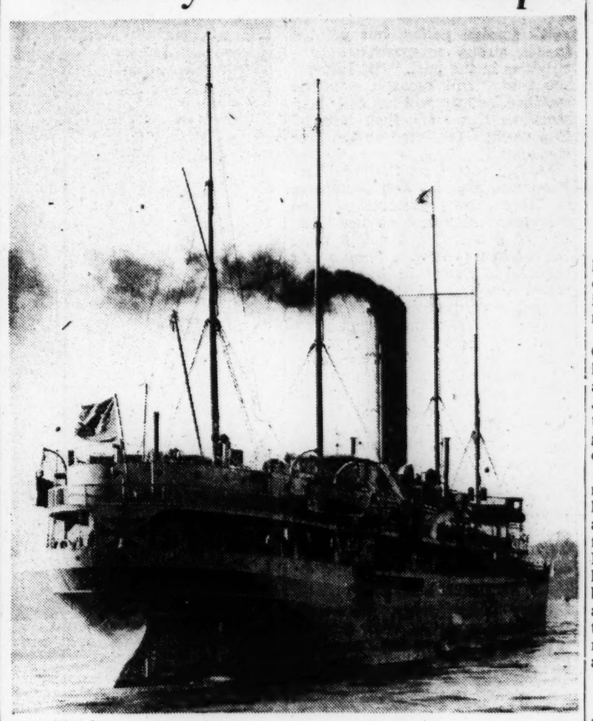
In this department Britain is especially vulnerable, they said, for it has to import every drop of fuel and lubricating oil from overseas.

It was hinted in official quarters that Nazi submarines were saving their torpedoes for tankers, even at the price of letting one, two or even three package freighters pass by.

German oil supply lines are comparatively secure from interference, it was said. The oil fields of Poland and Rumania are increasing production steadily under German administration, it was claimed, and the German high command has not considered British bombardment of Rumanian oil wells probable since their forces were driven from Greece.

To the supply from wells, the Germans add production of synthetic fuel in the Reich, which exceeded 2,000,000 tons in 1939, but since has been increased.

Sunk by German Warship



International

Egyptian Liner Zamzam

Shown as it arrived in New York Harbor last February. A Berlin spokesman has reported that the vessel, long reported missing in the South Atlantic, has been sunk by a German warship and that all passengers and members of the crew are safe in German-occupied territory. Among passengers were about 120 Americans, including missionaries and ambulance drivers assigned to the British forces.

Menzie's Rule in Australia Facing By-Election Soon

CANBERRA, Australia, May 20 (Australian Associated Press) — On the result of a by-election to be held May 24 in the Boothby district of South Australia may turn the whole question of whether Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies continues in office, or whether Labor will attempt to form a government for the Commonwealth.

The election, to fill the seat in the House of Representatives left vacant by the passing of John L. Price, a United Australia Party supporter, is a vital one because of the almost equal representation of Government and Labor parties in the House.

Present standing is Government 35, including speaker; Labor, 36; Independents, 2. One of the Independents is considered a Government supporter. The Government has a majority in the Senate where an election is not expected before 1943.

Candidates in the by-election are Dr. Archibald Grenfell, educationist and Government supporter, and Thomas Edgar Lawton, Laborite bus driver. During the last week both John Curtin, Labor leader, and Arthur W. Fadden, Acting Prime Minister, have participated in the campaign.

Since both parties are reaffirming the imperative need of vigorous prosecution of the war, this is not an issue.

Government supporters are suggesting formation of a national government. Laborites are opposing this on the ground that continuance of "strong opposition which is able to criticize constructively is more desirable than a national government."

To win this by-election, Labor needs 14,000 more votes than it polled in the 1940 election in that riding.

Mr. Curtin said that the resignation of the Government should follow a Labor victory, giving a homogenous party the opportunity of government, but defeat will mean that the party will be in the minority.

Mr. Fadden said a Labor victory would indorse the continuance of party government which he said is undesirable in wartime.

Prime Minister Menzies cabled from the United States expressing the hope that the Boothby result would not plunge the country into a disastrous party war.

The by-election will precede the Labor Party's presessional caucus when Labor is scheduled to give consideration to the Government's renewed offer of formation of a national government. Parliament is to sit again May 28.

Tighter Blockade

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Mr. D. M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, said in a recent speech in Cornwall that, despite leaks through France and Russia, the British had enforced a far stricter blockade than in the first 20 months of the last war.

Early in that conflict, he said, goods flowed to Germany through Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

But he acknowledged that the present blockade was "by no means so complete as we should like it" and that British naval strength must be concentrated chiefly in the Atlantic and eastern Mediterranean for the time being.

U. S. Moves to Plug Leaks in Blockade

Continued from Page 1

economic adviser in connection with the lend-lease program.

Mr. Lubin's task, it has been learned, will be to head a Division of Economic Defense, whose primary purpose will be to counter Germany's drive to dominate world trade. At the same time, Mr. Lubin's division is expected to co-ordinate the half-dozen or so Federal agencies and groups which are now co-operating with London in an attempt to choke off all supplies from the Axis.

Close observers here hold that, with a restriction on Axis-bound shipping from the New World to the Old, the British sea blockade of Germany will be virtually complete. At present the major leak is said to be the trans-Siberian railway, which is known to be supplying Germany with certain indispensable commodities. While these commodities are small in quantity, due to the railroad's length and poor condition, they are large in quality, including such items as tungsten, toluol, molybdenum, wolframite and concentrated whale oil—all of them vital to Germany's wartime economy.

Blow to Germany

It is felt that if Anglo-American ingenuity can contrive to prevent the transportation of these commodities to Vladivostok and to Dairen, an important blow will have been struck at Germany's military power. The key to this situation is seen as trans-Pacific shipping.

Anglo-American experts are agreed that there would be little immediate danger in permitting Germany and Italy to buy all the goods they wanted in the New World, so long as there was a 100 per cent British watch on the shipping lanes from North, South, and Central America.

Pressure on Japan

There is recognition, however, that the United States, as a non-belligerent, must move slowly as regards moves designed to force Pacific shipping into line with Britain's war effort. A large number of these ships are Japanese, which complicates the matter due to the admittedly ticklish situation existing between the Japanese and the western democracies.

Nevertheless, both the Americans and the British are known to feel that much more can be done and that Japan, dependent upon its shipping for so much of its own supply, might yield to a little well-applied pressure in this case, where a similar pressure might not succeed if directed solely toward stopping Japan's Far Eastern plans of conquest.

Shipping circles point out that if trans-Pacific freighters, for one reason or another were unable to use either British or American maritime facilities, it would mean that they would have to carry such a load of coal and other supplies that there would be little room for any contraband cargo.

Meanwhile, American co-operation with Britain is described as "extraordinarily efficient and broad" and as needing only a bit of tightening here and there to become 100 per cent complete. A number of the governmental agencies which are co-operating were established primarily to handle America's own national defense program, but expanded their functions as it became increasingly apparent that America's own future depended upon the success of the British cause.

According to the most reliable reports, it will be Mr. Lubin's job to weld these sometimes overlapping activities into a streamlined instrument of economic offense against the Axis.

Lady Astor on Home Front

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Viscountess Astor today accused the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, of causing a "useless waste of lives and property" in German air raids and declared Britain was losing the battle at home.

"We are losing the battle on the home front and will go on losing it unless we are more active and speak fearlessly and try to get things right," she said in debate on the second reading of a bill to unify Britain's fire-fighting services.

The Peeress declared that the country was "getting a little discouraged about the home front," where there had been "no leadership."

With biting phrases she asserted that the fact that the Government was bringing in the bill at hand after "six months of fire blitz and bomb blitz shows there was something fundamentally wrong on the home front."

Puts Blame on Government

Lady Astor said she didn't blame Mr. Morrison entirely—"I blame the whole Government."

"It is time we got someone to fight this battle in Britain who has not such profound respect for local authorities," she went on.

(Mr. Morrison is Former Chairman of the London County Council, whose control of fire brigades would be largely curtailed by the bill.)

"The minute a town has been blitzed the first thing the local authorities want to do is cover up their mistakes," the Peeress said.

"You let them cover up mistakes for six months. I wasn't going to have them covered at Plymouth (where Lady Astor is Mayoress). In London it is a public scandal.

"One local authority may be efficient, but another is useless."

Dozen Towns Blitzed

Asking, "If a General lost 12 battles wouldn't you wonder whether you ought to get rid of him?" Lady Astor declared that 12 towns had been "blitz-bombed and burned."

"If anyone criticizes the Government these days they are told they are defeatists or bought politicians or a 'fifth columnist.' I am neither.

"The Prime Minister is a magnificent military leader, but we want a home front leader as well.

"I am here to help him. I have come to praise Caesar, not to bury him. We've got to get a co-ordinating plan for the whole country."

Weight of Engines

The average weight of a freight locomotive is 144 tons; of a passenger locomotive, 130 tons.

Jews Await Churchill's Call For Defense of Palestine

The position of the Jews in Palestine has become increasingly difficult as hostilities in the Near East threaten the precarious balance between Jewish and Arab racial groups. The following article studies the situation from the Jewish viewpoint.

Recent developments in Syria have brought home to the people of Palestine the fact that they are in serious danger of an Italo-German invasion.

As the drive against the Suez Canal is approaching, the Jews hope to be permitted to organize a Jewish Army. Half a million Jews are waiting in Palestine for the day when they may come to grips with the enemy of their race on equal terms.

An Axis invasion of Palestine may come overland, through Turkey and Syria. The Germans may also use what is left of the Italian fleet to force a landing in the Holy Land as a move to outflank Turkey, if Russia should stand firmly behind the latter. A simultaneous attack on Gibraltar might divert the British Mediterranean squadrons long enough to permit such an attempt.

Routes of Possible Invasion

The Italian bases in the Dodecanese Islands are only an hour by fast warplane from the Palestine coast. The country could be sufficiently "softened" by aerial attacks to prepare for its invasion.

The invasion of Palestine could also be undertaken from Syria. The "Weygand" army in Syria is now largely demobilized and its effectives shipped to France. Only between 40,000 and 80,000 French troops now remain in Syria. If Vichy still has the loyalty of the mandatory government, an attack on the Holy Land from the north is quite possible.

The Jews want their own army to defend their own land. The plan is apparently hanging fire, because Prime Minister Churchill is mindful of its possible repercussions in the Arab world. It is an unenviable decision to reach.

The Arabs of Palestine, about a million of them, are by no means uniformly loyal to Britain's cause. There are "fifth columnists" without number among them. The bands of rebel fellaheen, who harassed the British army for years, despite punitive expeditions with tanks, howitzers, and airplanes, are neither pacific underneath the surface, nor enthusiastic about the English and Anzac troops.

"Holy War of Islam"

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, fled the country during the fighting in 1937, wih a British price on his head. Today he is still touring the courts of the Arab princes and the tents of the Bedouin tribesmen and preaching a "Holy War of Islam" against the British "infidels." No one can tell how much he is succeeding, but the British may have to pay heavily when the war shifts to the Near East.

On the surface, Arab insurrection came to an end with the outbreak of the war. The almost total ban on Jewish immigration and the restrictions against land purchases by Jews pacified the Arabs a good deal, the London Government hopes. These legislative measures hurt the Jews badly. They need a haven for their war refugees. But London has nothing to fear from them: theiy loyalty to the Allied cause is absolute.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine is knocking on the doors of politicians in London and Washington demanding a Jewish Army. Its spokesmen point out that 50,000 first-rate men could be speedily gathered and trained in Palestine, while several times that number were ready to volunteer abroad. In two or three months the Agency could produce a nuclear army. In two or three years it could give England between 300,000 and 400,000 men of the highest possible anti-Nazi morale. The Jews would also be prepared to pay for the equipment of their own army.

Like Colonial Pioneers

The morale of Palestinian Jews has by now become proverbial. More than 425,000 of them have come into the Holy Land since 1920—fugitives from racial or religious persecution. They built themselves homes in the land of their fathers, wresting every inch of grain from the desert, the marshes, the stony hills of Judea, and in face of Arab enmity and terrorism. They are mostly able-bodied and courageous young people. Perhaps one in five among them is a refugee from Nazi terror. They are a hardy, daring breed of colonial pioneers, reminiscent of the early American settlers.

These Jewish peasants have learned to plow the soil with one hand on the plow-handle and another on the rifle-trigger. Because of the constant menace of Arab raids they have also become expert in the traditional Arab craft of gun-running and munition hoarding. The weapons which they are believed to have thus amassed would compare favorably with those supplied before the present war to the Arabs, by the agents of Germany and Italy. On both sides the armament contains machine guns, hand grenadies, and even light artillery pieces, it is said.

The actual dimensions of both Arab and Jewish secret effectives may not be known until invasion comes. Then the armories, which are now buried deep in the fields and orange plantations, or hidden in the honeycombed mountains of the desolate countryside, will be opened.

That the semimilitary preparedness of the Jewish settlers is considerable may be deduced from the size of their secret self-defense organization. The Haganah and the Irgun Zebai—Defense and Military Confederation respectively—have around 100,000 inscribed members.

Military Exercises

When the British authorities opened the registration of civil defense volunteers, 136,000 Palestinian Jews offered their services within some 72 hours.

The new organization gave them an opportunity of much-coveted military exercises. Until then they were obliged to get these secretly, along deserted beaches, in darkened farm sheds, or in the barren hills of Judea and Galilee.

Thousands of Jewish refugees are still filtering through the coast-guard patrol into Palestine. They land from Nazi-sponsored "despair boats,' which ply their pathetic course from Balkan and Iberian ports. They come in worm-eaten little craft from neighboring Greek and Turkish islands. Many perish en route. Others sink with their rotten vessels almost in sight of the Promised Land, or jump into the sea, trying to swim ashore, while their ships are sneaking around the coast to elude the British patrols.

Yet many do reach land and there they are put in concentration camps. When they are finally released, these strong, daring, desperate men add further leaven to the high fighting spirit of the community.

Secrecy on Leaders' Names

The leaders of the self-defense organizations are not known by name even to their subordinates. The inspiration of most of them is the memory of the late Vladimir Jabotinsky, World War commander of the Jewish Legion and founder of the militant New Zionist Organization. Jabotinsky passed on last year in New York, while he was seeking to organize the recruiting of young American Jews for the Jewish Army in Palestine.

The Jewish war effort in Palestine is extremely high. The young community already boasts of producing steel, ammunition, and small tanks for the British Middle East command. Their textile and electrical industries supply a great part of the army's needs. Their farms and plantations feed most of the British divisions between Libya and India.

So far the British Government has been yielding to their clamoring very slowly. Some 8,000 Jews have been allowed to enlist in the British army. But they are not kept in a separate or distinct unit. They are distributed in various services in Egypt, Palestine, Crete, and elsewhere. There are only two small distinctly Jewish battalions in the Holy Land.

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Japan Taking Long Chance in Pact With Russia

Developments in the Far East today centered around interpretations of Soviet Russia's recent pact with Japan.

The Soviet's Ambassador to Tokyo told Japanese officials that he expected wide settlement of outstanding questions as the result of the new agreement.

Russia was reported moving its crack military forces westward, drawing in at least one of its key commanders from the Pacific zone.

Some neutral observers, however, viewed the Japanese gains as essentially temporary, and scanned Japanese plans for continued southward movements. Others saw the beginnings of possible peace between Japan and China.

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Constantin Smetanin, Russian Ambassador to Tokyo, told Japanese officials today he expected the new Soviet Russian-Japanese Neutrality Pact to prepare the ground for "settling various outstanding questions" between the two countries, Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a radiocast.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and the Ambassador exchanged formal ratifications of the treaty at Mr. Matsuoka's residence, Domei said.

Arranged by Mr. Matsuoka in his visit to Russia, the pact was signed April 13 and was actually ratified by both countries April 25, when it went into effect.

Mr. Matsuoka said the pact "symbolizes the sincere desire for peace between your country and Japan and serves as a firm basis for friendly relations between the two countries. . . . It will contribute toward the cause of peace not only in East Asia but the world at large."

Japan's Long Chance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Continued study of the "unnatural alliance between historical enemies," which is what observers here call the recently concluded Russo-Japanese pact, is leading increasingly to the conclusion that Tokyo has taken a long chance.

The present relatively friendly relations between Tokyo and Moscow are the first major evidences of cordiality between these two Capitals in more than 20 years and represent one of the few occasions in the past 80 years when Japan and Russia haven't been snapping at each other. Ever since Japan put on the clothes of a modern state in the 1850's there has been friction in the Far East between the two countries resulting in one full-scale war, several undeclared wars, thousands of border incidents and innumerable minor arguments.

Russia distrusts Japan because she fears Tokyo plans hegemony over all of eastern Asia, outflanking Russian Siberia and very probably entertaining designs on Siberia itself as far west as Lake Baikal. Japan in turn eyes Russia with suspicion because she believes Moscow hopes for a predominant foreign position in China, a Russian sphere of influence in Manchuria, if not outright annexation, Russian ports and naval bases at ice-free points along the coasts opposite Japan and a Pacific fleet that might prove a thorn in the flesh of Japan. She fears, as an immediate concern, the proximity of Vladivostok, which is less than 1,000 miles from Tokyo as a bombing plane flies.

Given those ingredients, it is obvious that no permanent friendship between the two countries is yet established.

Russia stands to gain far more from a Japanese defeat in any war Tokyo may wage against the United States than she does from a Japanese victory. Japan realizes that naturally and if she ever does come to an open clash with America she will know that there's a silent enemy standing at her northern shoulder ready to step in and pick up any plums that may drop from her fingers.

Japan wants to move south into the rich regions of the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya. She knows she risks war against the United States than she does from a Japanese victory. Japan realizes that naturally and if she ever does come to an open clash with America she will know that there's a silent enemy standing at her northern shoulder ready to step in and pick up any plums that may drop from her fingers.

Japan wants to move south into the rich regions of the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya. She knows she risks war against the United States and Great Britain if she does so and she knows, too, that she cannot fight these two great powers and simultaneously face the danger of a Russian attack on another front. She was, therefore, forced to secure the immobilization of a potential enemy on her northern flank through signature of the agreement with the Soviet, even though she recognizes, as the rest of the world does, that she bought no real security because she can never be sure of the validity of the Russian promise. But any southward drive could never be undertaken, to meet internal objections if for no other season, unless she had done everything possible to secure her northern approaches through a pact with the Russians.

International

They Guide Destinies of Imperial Japan

Left: Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and the members of his staff pay their respects to the Emperor and Empress as the royal couple enter Tokyo. Right: A recent photograph of the Emperor Hirohito taken at the Asukuni Shrine where he paid tribute to Japan's war victims.

Japan and Convoys

TOKYO, May 20 (AP)—How Japan and the other Axis Powers might deal with any new situation in the world conflict—particularly United States convoying of material to Britain—has been the subject of frequent conversations among German, Italian and Japanese diplomats recently, informed sources said last night.

The crux of last week's discussion was whether convoying could be construed as aggression under Article Three of the Tripartite Pact which Japan signed eight months ago.

Article Three provides that Japan, Germany and Italy "undertake to assist one another with all political, economic and military means when one of the three contracting parties is attacked by a Power at present not involved in the European war or in the Sino-Japanese conflict."

Around the word "attacked" has centered much of the conversation among Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, German Ambassador Eugen Ott and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli. Some months ago, Mr. Matsuoka told foreign correspondents that the article could be invoked only in event of aggression.

The German point of view is that American convoys of British war materials shipments would constitute aggression, but how widely this view is held among Japanese officials is not known.

The newspaper Kokumin, in comment rather typical of the press, said:

"Japan's attitude is very simple. All depends on what America is going to do. Regardless of Japan's possible declaration of war, it is quite natural for Japan to extend material aid to the Axis. Whether war be declared or not is a secondary matter."

This still leaves unsaid what Japan might do if the United States should announce its decision to convoy, and it is understood that Germany is pressing for a Japanese expression on the matter before any such policy might be declared.

In this connection, there is increasing interest among Japanese officials in the fireside chat of President Roosevelt on May 27.

The speech will be watched closely as a possible clue to future United States action, particularly since it now is realiably believed in Tokyo that Japanese troops in China are in a difficult position because of lack of materials.

The attitude of Russia, which still is helping the Chinese Government, remains obscure but Yomiuri significantly comments: "The Moscow Government has reoriented its policy toward the Far East since the Neutrality Pact (with Japan) and (Russian Ambassador Constantin) Smetanin now is empowered to supervise Soviet actions in the Far East."

Wardrobe Given Women Prisoners

By the Associated Press

Tehachapi, Calif.

Women released from California's prison for women can fact the world with considerable sartorial assurance.

When an inmate's release date nears, the sewing room of 69 workers starts making her an outfit, individually tailored and fitted. A serviceable suit, two dresses, pajamas, robe, underwear and aprons are included.

Soviet Shifts Best Troops From Far Eastern Fronts

MOSCOW, (Delayed) May 6 (AP)—Soviet Russia is shifting some of her most able military commanders from the Far East to western frontiers.

The most notable shift is that of Gen. Grigori M. Stern, veteran Asiastic campaigner who has been Commander in Chief in the Far East.

[This dispatch was written two days before the official news agency Tass reported that one division had been shifted from the Far Eastern frontier of Manchukuo to Central Asia, but denied any large scale troop movement westward was in progress.]

For decades Russia has kept some of the best troops of the Red Army in an autonomous force called the "Far Eastern Front."

With the signing April 13 of the Soviet-Japanese pact of of neutrality, which established friendly relations between the two powers for the first time in a quarter of a century, this force has been liberated.

General Stern, who bolstered Republican forces during the Spanish civil war, is reported by observers who knew him to have been on Moscow's Red Square in the May Day parade. He was wearing the insignia of a general staff officer.

General Stern served in the fighting against the Japanese on the Manchukuoan and Mongolian border in 1938 and 1939, and after the fighting was over in Finland last year was disclosed to have been sent there, too. Then he went under cover again.

He was succeeded as Commander in Chief in the Far East by Col. Gen. J. P. Apanasenko, former commander of the Central Asiatic Military District.

Lieut. Gen. M. M. Popoff, former Chief of Staff of the First Far Eastern Army under General Stern, recently was appointed commander of the Leningrad Military District, replacing Col. Gen. M. P. Kirponos, who took the vital southwestern post at Kiev.

General Kirponos succeeded Gen. G. K. Zhukoff, new chief of the General Staff.

Rear Admiral A. G. Golovko, who formerly was commander of the Amur River Flotilla along the Siberian-Manchukuo border, also came west to become commander of another fleet in the Barents and White Seas off the coast of Finland.

Tokyo Reports U. S. Indo-China Protest

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, May 20

The newspaper Yomiuri said today in a dispatch from Hanoi, French Indo-China, that the United States Government recently sent the Indo-China Government a strong protest against any possible Axis alignment.

The note, the paper said, was in the same vein as President Roosevelt's appeal last week to European France and added that the Indo-China Government was preparing a reply that will not be favorable.

British Take Iraqi Village In Drive Toward Baghdad

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, May 20

An authoritative British source reported today that British troops in Iraq had advanced 15 miles toward Baghdad from Habbaniyah air base, crossing the Euphrates River and taking the village of Fallujah.

The British advance was said to have been launched yesterday morning with strong aerial support and accomplished without the loss of a single man after leaflets were dropped calling for the village's surrender.

Fallujah is about 40 miles from Baghdad. Whether the British were continuing to push on toward the Iraq Capital was not known in London. It was declared, however, that only one more physical obstruction separated the British troops from Baghdad—the Tigris River.

The disposition of the Iraq forces was not disclosed.

Russian Volunteers

Meanwhile, following reports of May 18 of Russian "volunteers" helping the Axis in Iraq, authoritative Iraq sources said today that the ranks of their Axis-aided forces were being swelled rapidly for the fight against Britain by "volunteers" not only from Soviet Russia, but also from Afghanistan and Iran (Persia).

These informants said that among the Soviet volunteers were pilots, aviation technicians, tank drivers, and mechanics.

[Germans in Istanbul said May 18 that Russian volunteers were in Iraq, although a previous statement by Tass, Soviet official news agency, described as "fabrications" Iraq newspaper reports that Russian pilots were joining the Iraq Air Force.]

"We are unprepared for the struggle alone, but help is coming rapidly," Iraqis here said.

They declined to discuss the extent of German aviation help. German-made planes being flown to Iraq, they contended, were bought a year ago.

Parley at Legation

The possibility of Russian aid for Iraq was discussed at an hour's conference yesterday between Soviet Ambassador Vinogradoff and Iraq Minister Kamil Djailani at the Iraq Legation. Results of the meeting were not disclosed immediately.

Iraqis here asserted that the population of Soviet Asiatic districts includes 25,000,000 persons of Moslem origin who are sympathetic with the Iraq cause.

They declared further that Russian broadcasts in the Soviet Azerbaijan area especially favor the Iraq Premier, Rashid Ali el Gailani.

The German Radio reported that the Imam of Yemen and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia were preparing to make claims on Britain for territory respectively in the British protectorate of Aden and in Transjordan.

The Berlin broadcast didn't say what part of Aden the Yemen Sultan was after, but it asserted that Ibn Saud wanted the Transjordan port of Aqaba, under British control since 1925.

More Guard Units Ordered to Service

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Eight additional air observation squadrons and an infantry and a coast artillery battalion of the National Guard were ordered to active service yesterday by President Roosevelt.

An executive order calling out the units did not specify when they should report for duty.

The observation squadrons are the 121st of the District of Columbia; 122nd of Louisiana; 123rd of Portland, Ore.; 124th of Iowa; 125th of Oklahoma; 126th of Wisconsin; 127th of Kansas; and 128th of Georgia.

Each squadron has 116 enlisted men and 31 officers.

The coast battalion was the 121st of Nevada. The infantry battalion was the 1st of the 297th regiment, from Alaska.

Is the Time Ripe for U. S. And Japan to Seek Accord?

By DeWitt Mackenzie

Staff Writer of the Associated Press

What might have been the big news of the day, but didn't so develop, was the report published in the Russian press yesterday to the effect that the United States had taken the initiative in seeking a Far Eastern accord with Japan, this to include American mediation of the Chipo-Japanese war.

Maybe the story was a trial balloon flown by somebody; perhaps it was another of those things which grow out of wishful thinking somewhere. In any event it is without confirmation.

It would be difficult, as it strikes me, to figure out an event within the realm of likelihood which would have a greater effect on the European conflict—and consequently on the destiny of our own country—than a rapprochement between the United States and Japan.

U. S. and Japan

This being so, it certainly merits consideration. As a matter of fact, the Russian item impels me to report in this column a thought which has been running through my mind insistently for days, to wit:

This is the appointed hour for the United States and Japan to settle their differences, if they are going to.

Study of the complicated far-eastern situation over a long period leads me to feel that events now have rounded into such a position that the two countries could find a basis for agreement. What is needed is for an understanding diplomacy to provide an opening for a conference.

Success not only would unravel the tangle in the Orient and wind up the bloody business in China but most inevitably shorten the European war, or so it seems to me.

Effect in Europe

That is the theme of today's column—not only the ending of the Sino-Japanese strife, but the shortening of that other terrible conflict which threatens to engulf the whole world and plunge it into utter chaos.

In saying this I have the feeling that many writers on military affairs—certainly this one—have devoted most of their energy to pointing out ways to wage wars with death-dealing arms, and have paid little attention to the constructive thought that battles can be won by diplomacy as well as with guns. This column today is an effort to present facts which will be constructive.

As I see it, any agreement that the United States could make with Japan would have the support of Britain. The terms which must be the inevitable outcome of any American-Japanese settlement would immediately remove Nippon from the German sphere of influence—in so far as concerned Japanese participation in the war on the side of the Axis.

Such a development would have the effect of swinging Russia away from the Nazis, at least far enough to insure that the Soviet wouldn't give active support to Herr Hitler.

Blow to Axis Power

It needs only half an eye to see that this enforcement of Japanese and Russian neutrality would be a terrific blow to the Axis Powers. Apart from other aspects it would release strong British naval, military and air forces in the Far East for use in Europe and Africa.

By the same token, if the Axis operations should force the United States into the war, we also should be able to employ units from our Pacific fleet in the European theater. It would be a big help to be able to get ahead with the big show and not have to worry about the Orient.

And the alternative of an agreement with the Japanese? Well, it would mean the difference between a short war in Europe, and a conflict of attrition which would leave the world flat on its back, no matter who "won."

And what is the basis for believing that Japan is ready to do business? For one thing it is making no bones of its desire to liquidate the China affair, as it calls it. It is in a bad way economically, and finally recognizes that it would take many years more to conquer China, if it could be done at all. A large proportion of its essential supplies come from America, and its sale of products here is vast.

Well informed sources close to this situation tell me they believe Japan would agree to withdraw from China militarily in exchange for full economic co-operation by the Chinese. This being so, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek could make peace on such terms, provided the United States recommended it.

They tell me, too, that Japan would be prepared to reaffirm the open door policy for America and other western powers. The Japanese also would agree to forego anything more than economic penetration in further development of their program of a new order in the Far East.

If this does indeed represent Japan's present feeling, as I believe, then it must be of mutual advantage for the two countries to try for a solution of their differences.

British 'Surprise' For Nazi Fliers

LISBON, Portugal, May 20 (AP)—Ronald Tree, Parliamentary Secretary for the British Ministry of Information, said on his return from the United States, "We have a surprise for the Germans which will further their already increasing difficulties in flying over England."

"Before long," Mr. Tree continued, "most of their bombers which dare to fly over England will not be able to return home."

He declined to specify what the "surprise" is.

Mr. Tree, who spent six weeks in the United States, said there would be 4,000,000 tons of American shipping available for British use by 1942 and "swarms of American planes would be in action before next spring."

Among the planes, he said, would be a new type with a range of 7,000 miles.

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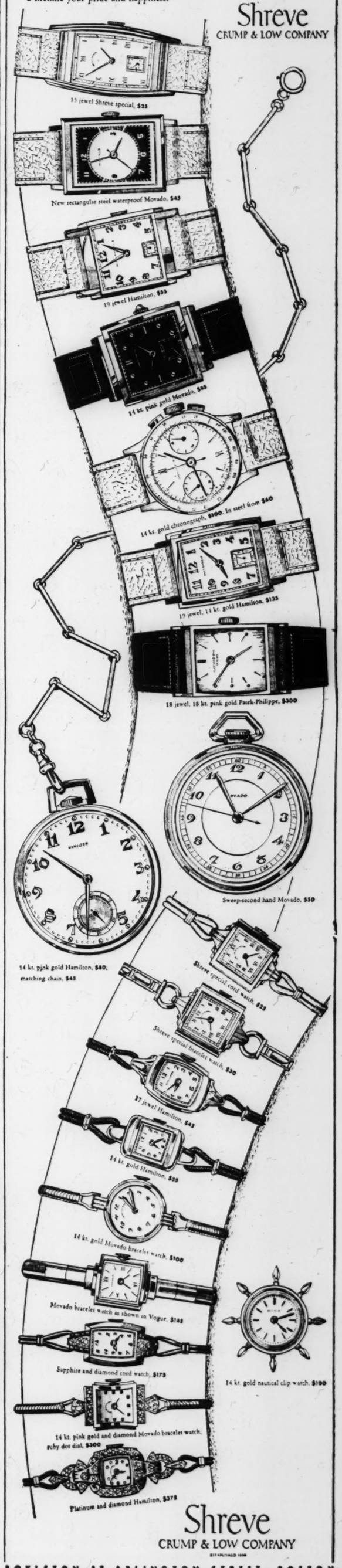
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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Gains in Ethiopia Free British For Action on Other Fronts

LONDON, May 20 (AP) — The steady pinching out of the last resistance in Italy's lost East African empire is releasing thousands of veteran British fighting men from the rain-sodden battlefield of Ethiopia for desert fronts in North Africa, Palestine and Iraq.

Authoritative circles declined today to estimate the number of British Empire troops—including the Indian and South African forces, to which the Duke of Aosta surrendered his army atop Amba Alaji—remaining in action in Ethiopia except to say they amounted to "some thousands."

The Duke's surrender of himself and his trapped army of 7,000 Italians was expected in these circles to hasten the capitulation of two remaining Fascist holdout garrisons, one in the Gondar region northwest of Addis Abara and the other in the Jimma section north of the Ethiopian Capital.

[In Rome the High Command claimed that Italian troops have dislodged the British from positions in the Gondar sector.]

Dispatches from the Ethiopian front indicated that native forces of Emperor Haile Selassie are taking an active part in operations against these last strongholds.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed 10 days ago that some troops from Ethiopia had been transferred elsewhere already to bolster more urgent British campaigns, and authoritative predictions were heard that these transfers now could be continued and speeded.

An authoritative commentary indicated last night that the capitulation yesterday of the Italians at Amba Alaji and the Duke's personal surrender today as the last man to leave his mountain-top defenses could be regarded as virtually winding up the Ethiopian campaign.

It pointed out that in comparison with the seven-month Italian advance on Addis Ababa in 1935-36, the British, striking in from conquered Italian Somaliland, captured the Capital and then the stronghold commanded by the Italian Viceroy in 94 days.

(The campaign in Ethiopia actually lasted weeks longer than that, starting last summer with British-led native forces against Italian garrisons, then developing into a series of drives into Ethiopia from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya Colony as early as Jan. 15, when Haile Selassie reentered his country, backed by the British.)

In North Africa the British were reported last night to have pushed back two Axis columns which drove across the Libyan frontier into Egypt from the Axis advance base at Fort Capuzzo. The British were reported still holding Halfaya Pass to Salum, on the Egyptian side of the frontier.

[Germans declared emphatically that Salum was in Nazi hands and had been since May 16.]

Important Role Seen for France In Nazi Europe

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association said May 13 that France—rather than Germany's Axis partner, Italy—might be cast for a relatively important role in the Reich's "New Order in Europe" provided France turns its back on Britain and the United States.

This possibility was mentioned, without elaboration, in a report of the Association, a privately funded group.

"The Germans envisage for Europe a sort of political hierarchy, with the German 'master race' at the top, and other national groups arranged, pyramid fashion, in accordance with their degree of kinship or readiness for collaboration with the 'New Order,'" the report said.

"Under such a system it is conceivable that the Dutch and Scandinavians, regarded as akin to the Germans, might—once they abandon their present passive resistance—be treated better and granted a larger measure of autonomy than the Poles and Czechs. . . .

"The Spanish people, too, might be assigned a modest part in the 'New Order,' their most important task being that of drawing Spanish-speaking Latin America into the orbit of a German-dominated Europe."

Vichy Government Launches Drive to Regain All French Empire

Defense of Syria being organized—Togoland and Cameroons may go back to Germany.

French Air Minister Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret landed at Beirut, Lebanon, last night to organize the defense of French-mandated Syria against British aerial bombardments, which are becoming continuous.

The Air Minister has just completed a trip to Dakar, which again has become a center of interest in view of an announcement by the official French Information Office that "the hour for France to retake all its empire has arrived."

According to London authorities this announcement means that Togoland and the Cameroons will be restored to Germany, after which passage will be arranged for German troops through the empire to assist in regaining Chad, Gabon and Equatorial Africa now held by Free French de Gaullist forces.

Meanwhile Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan left Vichy suddenly yesterday for Paris to resume negotiations with the Germans.

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—While French anti-aircraft batteries were reported to have begun firing on the British warplanes that have settled down to a steady bombardment of Syrian points, French official sources indicated that an imminent French offensive attempt to regain empire territory now held by de Gaullist forces was in prospect.

An authoritative source here said that France is likely to hand back Togoland and the Cameroons and then grant Nazi troop passage across French territory to strike at the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The official French Information Office had indicated as much the previous night. The information office said: "The hour, without doubt, now has come for her (France) to retake especially into France all her empire."

There was no indication of what connection the statement had with German-French negotiations in Paris—whither Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan suddenly left May 19—but it long has been rumored that one of the terms of collaboration with Germany would be a French attempt to regain control of its colonial empire.

French Sovereignty

The statement, referring first to territories which de Gaullist forces have won from France since the armistice, asserted: "To speak only of territories of Chad, or Gabon, and more generally of all Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons, these are provinces of the French Empire over which complete French sovereignty must be re-established."

The statement further insisted that the question was one which had to be settled between the French Government and "de Gaullist rebels" and that no foreign intervention could be tolerated.

"The rebels for the most part are good Frenchmen who have been betrayed," the statement said.

It particularly cited messages written by Gen. Georges Catroux, Free French commander assisting the British in Africa, and dropped on Syrian towns from British planes.

"One of the objects of English politics," the statement said, "is to separate Syria from Metropolitan France."

"Only a small force could march across the French Sahara Desert, but even a comparatively small, mobile force could be a considerable nuisance in those parts," said one authority.

Colonies Divided

French headquarters here saw German instigation behind the Vichy announcement. While reticent about this new development, the Free French earlier had charged that Vichy collaboration with Germany was "neither free nor legal, and consequently cannot be considered as binding on the French people."

The former German colony of Togoland was split between France and Britain after its unconditional surrender during the World War. The French obtained about two thirds of the territory located between the British Gold Coast colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east.

The German colony of Cameroon (Kamerun) was occupied by British and French troops in 1916 and later split between British Nigeria to the west and French territory to the east. This former German territory and all French Equatorial Africa now is under Free French direction.

The size of the Free French forces in the area is a military secret, but it is known that General de Gaulle is operating several large training camps and steadily augmenting his ranks.

Contending that the Vichy Government, by the armistice, had "placed itself in a position which deprives it of all independence with regards to the invader," the de Gaulists in a statement said:

"France cannot and must not be held responsible for the acts supposedly permitted in her name by the rulers who have usurped power and who, of their own accord, have subjected themselves to the enemy, thanks to the military defeat suffered by her armies when fighting for the common salvation of the nations."

Termed Belligerent

Since France is continuing the war by means of all her military forces and territories outside of the enemy's control, General de Gaulle said, it should still be considered a belligerent nation by all states and as an ally of those fighting "our common enemies."

"The French Nation does not at present and will not in the future recognize any infringements of her territorial rights committed by any state in the world owing to, or taking advantage of, a situation in which she has been placed by her enemies."

The followers of General de Gaulle hold a huge section of French Equatorial Africa, Gabon, the Cameroons, and the Chad territory, a section of approximately 1,000,000 square miles with a population of more than 3,400,000.

This land stretches from the West African Coast northward to Southern Libya—a direct link also with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Dakar, the French West African port which the de Gaulle forces attempted to take, is far to the northwest.

President Roosevelt's appeal to France not to collaborate with Germany to such an extent as to "menace the Western Hemisphere"—(such as German occupation of Dakar on the "bulge" toward South America's coast) has been met with "incredulous surprise" here.

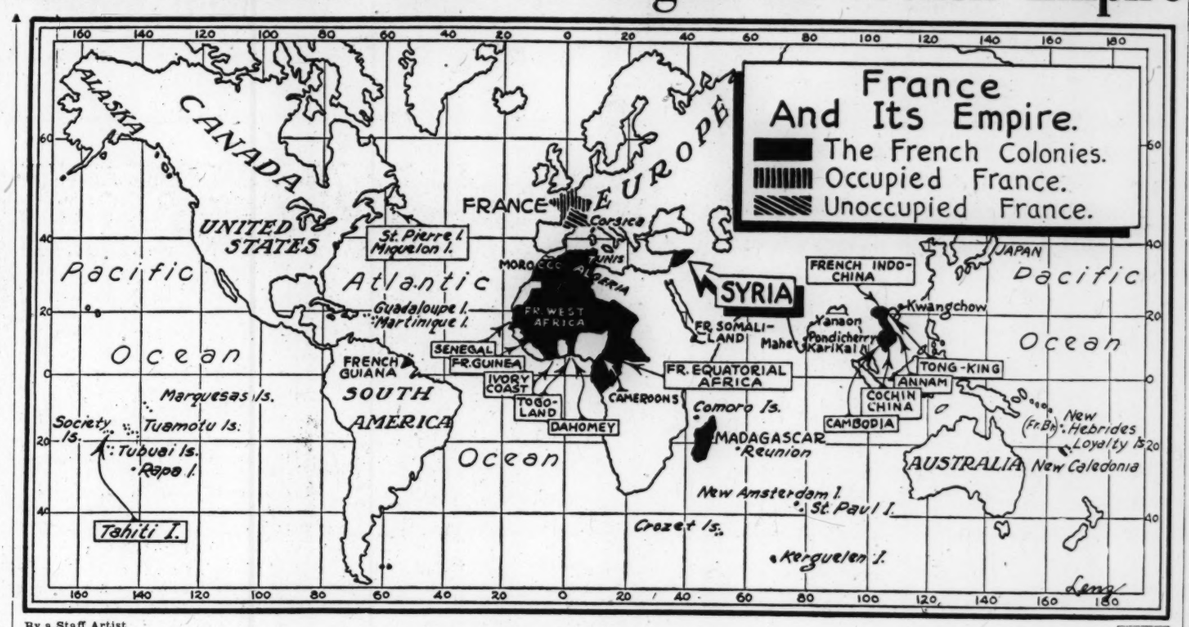
Roosevelt Is Target

In German-occupied Paris the press has made the President, the United States Ambassador to Vichy, William D. Leahy, and American policy consistent targets.

"It is no longer the right of the White House to ask explanations of France," Nouveaux Temps said. "Now it is the right of the French Government to ask explanations of President Roosevelt."

Le Matin said "If America has forgotten Lafayette, France will never forget Franklin Roosevelt."

France's forces in mandated Syria number perhaps 30,000 men; in North Africa—Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco—Gen Maxime Weygand has a considerable army of undisclosed strength, and these latter territories extend from Italian Libya to French West Africa.



By a Staff Artist

Distribution of French Empire

Which becomes important in world affairs as reports say that the Vichy Government is considering collaboration with Germany involving use of French colonial territory.

French Ship Losses

VICHY, France, May 20 (AP)—France has lost one third of its merchant tonnage since the armistice, it was announced.

This was said to have included 244,800 tons of shipping requisitioned or blocked by the Germans at the time of the armistice, 413,100 tons seized by the British, and 42,900 tons under Free French control.

A total of 57,000 tons was reported sunk since the armistice, compared with 255,000 tons lost during France's participation in the war. An additional 166,500 tons has been blocked in neutral ports.

The announcement placed the present merchant marine at 1,516,746 tons, against 2,483,946 when the armistice was signed.

The British and de Gaullists in all have taken 190 ships, it added.

When the armistice was signed it was said there were 84 merchant ships in Moroccan ports, 33 in West Africa, 16 at Madagascar and Indo-China, 12 in the Antilles and 34 at the Newfoundland fishing banks.

The Navy Ministry announced April 21 that up to that time 139 French ships of 500 or more tons were in British hands.

At that time the Ministry would neither deny nor confirm a report that 53 ships had been seized by the Germans.

Turks Eye Syria

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 20 (AP)—The Turkish newspaper Sabeh said that Turkey had a chance to take advantage of France's defeat last summer to gain Syria and that "Italy and Germany encouraged us to do so, but we didn't because we hate imperialism and believe in the right of people to live independently or according to fixed agreements."

"But with Syria under Axis control, Turkey must consider her vital interests," the paper added.

Other newspapers stressed the country's readiness to make sacrifices, and it was reported that all reserve officers here had been ordered to report between June 1 and 20.

British Need Air Transports; Will U. S. Lines Consent?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States

WASHINGTON, May 20 — America's national defense planners have learned a lot about modern warfare since the day when President Roosevelt asked the Army General Staff for plans of a modern air force and he was given estimates based on the assumption that a first line force of 5,000 planes would be adequate.

Everyone here familiar with the innovations Germany has brought to warfare now realizes that an air force of 5,000 planes simply isn't worth fussing with. You either go up to 15,000 or 20,000 or you keep out of the challenge box. But there are still some shocks for American public opinion if Washington ever really gets down to business about giving all possible aircraft aid to Britain when Britain needs it.

For example, Britain needs transport planes in the Far East today. Its forces in Egypt are fighting a war on three flanks. It is cleaning up Ethiopia, holding back an Axis thrust from Libya, and preparing to hold Iraq all at the same time. It means shifting forces constantly from one front to another. British purchasing agents here in Washington with this problem in mind have been casting envious glances at the 300 transport planes which fly the American commercial airlines.

Could Carry 9,000 Troops

Those 300 planes could make a world of difference on the new eastern front if Britain had them in Cairo today. Just by ripping out the seats and putting in benches those planes could be ready to carry an average of 30 soldiers each. The 300 could, in other words, shuttle 9,000 troops in one operation. As Italian forces in Ethiopia surrender, the bulk of the British troops on that front could be transported either to the Libyan or Iraq front, and be ready to fight there the next morning.

So far the American commercial airlines have managed to save their 300 transport planes and their business by turning over to the British every old plane they could scrape together. They managed to dig up about 30 old DC 2's, Boeings and Lockheeds — planes which were on the reserve shelf, but which are perfectly good for hauling troops. Adolf Hitler used the same old air transports which ferried Gen. Francisco Franco's Moors across the Straits of Gibraltar in 1936 to carry his own troops to Norway in 1940 after Norwegian coastal batteries and British submarines nearly wrecked his expedition.

These 30 old transport planes can move about 700 troops in one operation. That would be some help in the Near East. But 700 is far below 9,000. To take the planes away from the American commercial air lines would impose a serious sacrifice on the American traveling public as well as putting the air lines themselves temporarily out of business. But it would magnify the strength of Britain's Near Eastern forces many times over. It may be the first real test of how sincere America is about aid to Britain. Is America ready to give up its passenger air lines to save the British position in Egypt and Suez?

Whole Armies by Air

Britain's battle to hold its positions in the Eastern Mediterranean thus becomes a major problem as things stand at the moment. Germany has long since evolved the technique of moving whole armies by air. After conquering Greece it ignored Turkey and proceeded to shuttle its forces to Syria and Iraq by air. Unless the British Near East command can get air forces comparable in size to the German forces in that sector it is going to be operating at a constant disadvantage. But if it had not only adequate fighter and bomber squadrons, but also a fleet of troop transports capable of moving a division every 24 hours, it could operate at an advantage.

The extent to which Germany relies on aircraft for the actual transport of troops is astonishing. During the Balkan campaign they are known to have used at least 300 transport planes in addition to their fighter and bomber forces. It is the German answer to sea power—at least in the narrow waters of the Mediterranean. With this number of transport planes they can move their troops to Libya or to Iraq despite the British fleet.

It is just one more of the potential uses of planes in modern warfare which Germany evolved while the other nations were still thinking of planes as means of bombing strategic points behind an enemy line.

Stronger Defense in Pacific

American aircraft production has been doing wonders in getting under way with modern bomber and fighter planes. Since mid-February Pearl Harbor, vital key to the whole American strategic position in the Pacific, has been supplied with modern aircraft defenses. Before February the bulk of America's naval power was protected there by fighters and bombers usually three or four years old and even older in terms of types.

Britain is beginning for the first time to get American fighters which can actually be used in combat against the latest German models. American bombers are known to be largely responsible for the increased weight of British bomb attacks on Germany itself since the first of the year.

Military thinking here in Washington is beginning to catch up with the German in many aspects of aviation. The old cavalry school thinking in the War Department is fighting a grim but losing struggle for control of planning and strategy.

Tank-Plane Combination

The General Staff is beginning to appreciate the importance of "the tank-plane team"—the new combination which has replaced the old "infantry-artillery team." But Britain is still left at a disadvantage in the Near East because it is not given the transport planes which would enable it to make maximum use of its forces.

Canada Scans French Islands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 19—"All the islands in the Western Hemisphere have been the subject of careful consideration by the Joint Board of Defense in relation to both military and naval security," Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King told M. J. Coldwell, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation House leader, who wanted to know what the Government intended to do about the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which lie to the south of Newfoundland.

These islands, small in area and with a sparse fishing population, lie close to the shores of Newfoundland, but as far as can be judged from newspaper comment, the Canadian people have been interested rather than disturbed over their fate.

"Canada has watched the situation closely with respect to the islands off our coasts," said the Prime Minister. "There is no occasion for concern on the part of the people of Canada with reference to St. Pierre and Miquelon."

The Prime Minister added that "the Government is being kept informed of the position of the islands. Also the Government is in constant touch with the Government of the United Kingdom in respect to the larger questions of relations between the Vichy Government and Germany."

On the question of the status of the Vichy Government's Legation in Ottawa, the Prime Minister told another questioner, T. A. Church of Toronto, that "there is no matter which is causing the Government of the United Kingdom, and, I imagine, the Governments of all countries more concern" than the discussions that have been taking place between the Government of Vichy and Germany.

"I do not think," he said, "that it would be in the interests of freedom itself that any statement which might be premature or action that might be precipitate should be taken by any Government of the British Commonwealth of Nations at this time, and for that reason I hope the Honorable Members will not expect any statement from myself on this most delicate subject until the Prime Minister of Great Britain himself has spoken in reference to it."

Banish Nazi Gestapo From U.S. Is Demand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—A call for immediate action to combat Nazi Gestapo activities in the United States was issued yesterday by the Friends of Democracy, an anti-Nazi organization with headquarters here.

The movement published a 32-page booklet offering what it declared to be documentary proof of the extent of Nazi Gestapo work not only in Germany, England and the occupied countries, but also in the United States. Name and photographs of alleged Gestapo agents now in the United States, particularly in German consular offices; documents including orders from Berlin headquarters to operatives in the United States, and newspaper clippings are included in the booklet.

These agents, the booklet declares, are working swiftly and systematically toward the complete destruction of democracy.

To bring an end to Gestapo action in the United States, the booklet concludes, "We must attack the evil at the root. The Gestapo is rooted in Hitlerism. To destroy it we must defeat Hitlerism itself. Then the Gestapo dangers will perish for lack of nourishment."

L. M. Birkhead, National Director, in a letter accompanying the pamphlet declared that "Naziism and Gestapo are interchangeable terms," and neither could survive if the other fell. He warned that the practices of the Gestapo in Nazi-controlled Europe would be extended to the Western Hemisphere if Germany were anywhere victorious in America. Included in such practices he listed:

"Government by assassination, no free speech, no free press, no rights of assembly or petition, no trade unions, relentless persecution of races and religions, concentration camps for anti-Nazis, pogroms and purges, family life disrupted by the fear of spies."

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—May 20, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Mrs. Rhett of Old Charleston Invites Us to Lunch

By Jane Kirk Huntley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Charleston — city of fragrant flowers and old memories; of quaint doorways, high-walled gardens, sunshine and romance. City of warm hospitality. And of such delectable things to eat!

Recently I had the privilege of dining there with Mrs. R. Goodwyn Rhett, one of Charleston's most noted hostesses. President, peer, and poet, ambassador and business tycoon have all delighted in her gracious hospitality and in the incredible edibles for which she has gained a great renown. But more of that later.

Mrs. Rhett had posted Louise, her dark-skinned cook, at the gate on Church street (across from old St. Philip's church where Washington and Monroe once attended services) to watch for us. A good thing it was, too, for we might easily have missed that narrow passage between a building and a brick wall that leads into the charming court brightened with potted geraniums and deep pink camelias.

It was a damp, windy Sunday — yes, Charleston has had some of them this year—and it was good to come into the little living room warmed by a glowing fire of coals and giving the illusion that the sun was shining because of peach colored curtains at the windows.

Negro Street Cries

It was good, too, to sit down a few moments later to a bowl of rich "she"-crab soup—the dish Mrs. Rhett, author of "200 Years of Charleston Cooking," has made a by-word in Charleston, and to hear the story of the "she"-crab soup as we dipped up large spoonfuls of its thick, creamy goodness.

The negro street criers of Charleston, Mrs. Rhett told us, had long called out both "he"-crab and "she"-crab for sale, but nobody had bothered about the distinction except to laugh at this little whimsy of the colored race. Mrs. Rhett, however, being particularly interested in the "Cries" of Charleston, investigated, and found that "she"-crab meat is more savory because it includes the eggs. The negroes placed a higher price on it, hoping to have it left over for themselves if all their wares were not sold. And so Mrs. Rhett made a feature of this, concocting a "she"-crab soup that is the delight of all and was long the special property of the Rhett family, the recipe being guarded fiercely, as so many southern family recipes are.

A "She"-Crab Dinner Party

"During one of my visits to my married daughter in New Jersey," she related, "my son-in-law had planned to have a number of important business associates for dinner. He said to me, 'Mother Rhett, would you make your "she"-crab soup that night? I want to make a good impression on these men.'

"The night of the dinner party my son-in-law brought home the "she"-crab meat, and all the guests gathered around me in the kitchen to see how I made the soup. So I put every one of them to work. I had one man grating the onion, another chopping the celery, and others measuring ingredients and stirring the pan. My daughter was provoked when she saw it. She said, 'If that isn't just like mama! She tells everybody else how to do it without lifting a finger herself.'"

But that was the way girls were taught to cook in the days when Mrs. Rhett was Blanche Salley on the Johnstown plantation beyond Charleston, where she grew up.

"There were twelve of us," Mrs. Rhett explained. "Two boys and ten girls—a fact we never emphasized! And every single one of us was given a college education."

Mrs. Salley's method of teaching her daughters to be good hostesses was to put each of the girls in complete charge of the dining room the year before she went to college. She had to plan menus, arrange the table and flowers, and oversee the cooking and all that went on in the kitchen. This was no small task, since 14 persons had to sit down to meals three times a day. One of the most important features of the training was to taste all the food to see that it was perfectly seasoned before it was placed on the table, and it was thus that Mrs. Rhett acquired her uncanny ability to tell exactly what ingredients a dish is composed of simply by the taste.

Hostess to Hundreds

And this training stood her in good stead when she became the wife of the noted Charleston banker, Robert Goodwyn Rhett, and was required to be hostess to hundreds every week in their famous "Broad Street House," which had once been the residence of Governor Rutledge, called the "dictator governor" in the days when South Carolina was an English colony, and who became the first President of South Carolina after the Revolution.

As we listened to these recollections of our famous hostess, our interest wavered between them and the delicacies being served us by Louise. There were southern fried chicken and rice with flavorsome chicken gravy, curried oysters, green string beans, and spicy mashed sweet potatoes in orange shells topped with toasted marshmallow. And there were heavenly little hot biscuits, flaky and rich enough to eat without butter. We had come at last to the dessert—vanilla ice cream with fig sauce and slim slices of pound cake.

"I wanted you to sample some of our Charleston cooking, so that you would know what it was like when you came to write about it," Mrs. Rhett said smiling, as we left the table. I assured her that every mouthful had been a delight.

Broad Street Guest Book

Before sitting down in front of the glowing fire, Mrs. Rhett searched through her desk to find what we had expressed a desire to see—the guest book from her Broad Street house. She had not looked at it for a long time; and as we leafed through it together, she recalled many forgotten occasions. On the first page of the book was the signature of William Howard Taft, a frequent visitor in their home, who had written, "With always the same recurring pleasure," in the space for "remarks."

There were many other important names in the guest book, among them those of Winston Churchill, Lizette Woodworth Reese, J. Hervey Allen, Booth Tarkington, DuBose Heyward, Norman Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Crowell, Major General C. P. Summerall, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Rouben Mamoulian, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Edith and Cornelia Vanderbilt, General and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Pierre Mariotte, Walter Lippmann, Edna Ferber, Marquis de Polignac, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller. Mrs. Rhett had something interesting and pleasant to say of each one.

In the Pirates House

But the days of excessive entertaining are over for Mrs. Rhett. In that period a decade ago when so many other banks were closing, Mr. Rhett's bank closed, too; and the Rhetts left their large Broad Street house for the little apartment in the oldest part of town where this interview took place. It was Mrs. Rhett's own property—which she had remodeled some time before.

Undaunted by circumstances, she brought her energetic enthusiasm to bear on a gift shop in the "Pirate House," her property fronting on Church Street, where, it is said, Bonnet's pirates used to meet more than 200 years ago. And her husband sat down at his desk in their apartment to do what he had always longed to retire and do—write a history of Charleston. His history has just recently been published, although Mr. Rhett passed on in 1939.

Even now Mrs. Rhett does not pretend to know exactly how her foods are prepared. Her recipes, as in most southern families, are seldom written down, but have been given to her various cooks by word of mouth. Each cook has added to them a little of her own ingenuity, so they have been enriched with every passing year. Mrs. Rhett knows how to criticize and correct every dish; but she called Louise in from the kitchen to give me the exact directions for preparing the dishes.

Here are some of Mrs. Rhett's choicest delicacies, as made by Louise herself:

"She"-Crab Soup

This recipe has been improved upon since the publication of Mrs. Rhett's cook book. The "she"-crab meat is only available in laying season, and then only in certain localities such as New York and Charleston. But any ordinary crab meat may be used, as may crawfish, shrimp, or lobster. Mrs. Rhett recommends Japanese crab meat—if a canned variety must suffice.

½ lb. prepared crab meat
2 cups milk
1 cup cream
2 tablespoons butter
2 blades of celery chopped fine
1 small onion grated
2 tablespoons Worcestershire Sauce
½ teaspoon mace
Salt and plenty of black pepper
1 heaping tablespoon flour, mixed with some of the milk for thickening

Put milk, cream and butter in double boiler. Add crab meat, Worcestershire sauce, celery, onion, and seasonings. Simmer 20 minutes in double boiler. Add flour paste, let soup thicken, and serve. Six large portions.

Dry Rice

Louise's method of cooking dry rice is an unusual one, and yields tender, fluffy rice, with each grain separate.

Wash rice and rub between hands until it leaves the water clear. To 2 cups of rice use 1 quart of water and 3 teaspoons of salt. Let water come to a boil in saucepan over direct heat. Add rice, cover, and boil rapidly for 10 minutes. Drain water off thoroughly. Replace on very low flame. Louise uses an asbestos mat to keep the heat low. Stir with fork occasionally, and steam for 20 minutes.

Prepare rice in this way and add a half cup of melted butter to it for making

Asparagus, Rice, Crab-Meat Supper Dish

Steam asparagus as usual and arrange on platter, in portions, with plenty of lemon and butter sauce. Pile hot buttered rice on top of this, making a nest in the center.

Sauté 1 pound crab meat in ½ pound butter with plenty of salt and black pepper. Put crab meat into rice nest. Serves 6. This recipe may also be made with shrimp or lobster.

Sweet Potatoes in Orange Shells

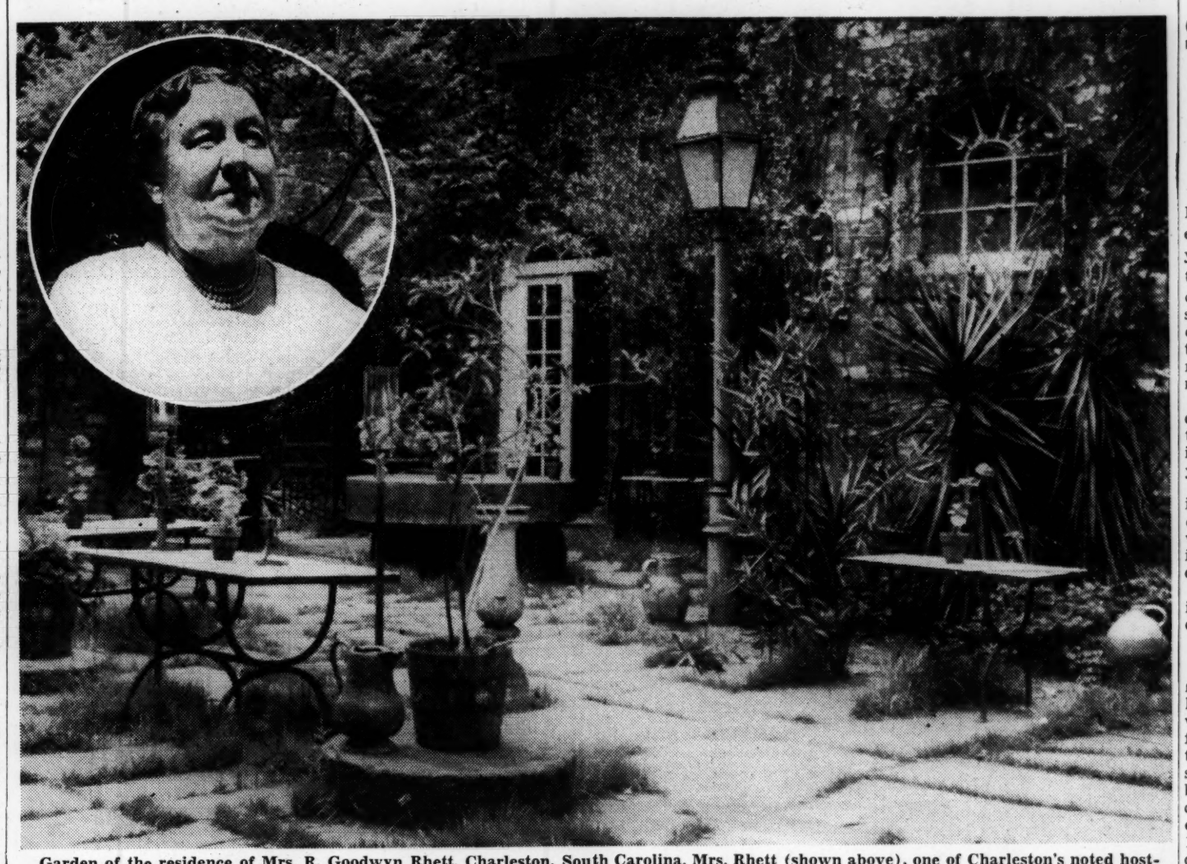
Cut three oranges in half. Scoop out orange and boil the six shells until tender. Boil 6 medium sized sweet potatoes in salted water until tender. Mash through ricer. Add

2 tablespoons butter
Juice of 1 lemon
2 tablespoons water from boiled orange rinds
1 teaspoon vanilla
Dash each of nutmeg and cinnamon
2 tablespoons sugar
White of one egg

Mix thoroughly and beat with spoon. Fill orange rinds and put two marshmallows on top of each. Brown in oven before serving. Orange rind is to be eaten with sweet potato. Serves 6.

Panned Curried Oysters

Melt ⅛ pound of butter and mix with 2 tablespoons flour. Add ½ cup cream. After this begins to thicken add 1 pint of oysters—drained and washed and dried thoroughly on a towel. To this add 2 teaspoons curry powder; salt, pepper and mace to taste; and the juice of a lemon. Simmer approximately 10 minutes, or until oysters begin to curl around the edges.



Garden of the residence of Mrs. R. Goodwyn Rhett, Charleston, South Carolina. Mrs. Rhett (shown above), one of Charleston's noted hostess, takes us—in the accompanying article—not only into her home, but into the mysteries of some of her family's most famous recipes.

'To Run a Shopping Service You Need Imagination,' Says Dorothy Hull

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Imagination, a flair for putting yourself in the other fellow's place, and a sincere desire to be of service are the qualifications Mrs. Dorothy Hull finds invaluable in conducting one of New York's oldest shopping services—"The New York Shopper."

"When I get a call from South America to buy six or eight hats at one fell swoop for one of my customers who lives in Lima, Peru, I scurry around in my mind to imagine what occasions this exciting Spanish lady can be wanting them for. If the order had come from North Carolina, or Missouri, or from one of New York's suburbs I should have had it selected and on its way in a flash—some hats for sports, some for parties, and a couple for every day. But South America is a different story, a new thrill added to our search for the right thing at the right price. So far, apparently," Mrs. Hull continued with a bright flash from her brown sparkling eyes, "we have been in complete accord with our South American customers, for they always come back for more. Which goes to show that even hats can play a part in bringing about a more neighborly understanding between peoples—particularly among women. If we understand each other on hats, we can go far."

Nothing is of too great import, nothing too inconsequential, to receive the thoughtful consideration of Mrs. Hull when it comes to her shopping service. You see, unlike many shoppers she has something of a tradition in expert service to uphold. Her mother started this service 'way back at the turn of the century. And today Mrs. Hull has many of her mother's old customers, besides their daughters and granddaughters, on her list.

How the Plan Originated

"In those early days," Mrs. Hull continued, "very few women knew what to do to earn a living." Actually James Gordon Bennett was responsible for the shopping service idea. It seems that he started the Women's Domestic Guild, a kind of glorified employment agency where women could come to secure the highest type of help, in a fine old brownstone mansion on Madison Avenue. The idea of having a shopping service in connection with the Guild suddenly evolved and came to the fore, and Mrs. Hull's mother was given charge of this branch of the agency. Before long she left this position to pioneer in the same character of work at Wanamaker's, but as Mrs. Hull remarked reminiscently, "My mother was never a person to deal with a time clock." So she launched into business for herself, and The New York Shopper stepped out into the swift-flowing stream of New York business life.

Mrs. Hull took over the business in 1917, shortly before it moved uptown to its present address—366 Fifth Avenue; and she has been carrying it on ever since.

"It's wonderful how you can come to know people through their letters—understand what they need in their kind of life, and what they like to wear," Mrs. Hull said. "Though I have many customers whom I have never seen at all, we write fully to each other and discuss so many intimate details that we feel that we understand each other like old friends."

The morning I talked with Mrs. Hull she was wearing a very smart little up-turned brown hat brightened with a gold ornament, a short brown fur jacket, and a well-cut brown dress with checked collar and cuffs. Her brown hair and bright brown eyes, as well as her quick decisive movements, made me think of a little wren—gay, sparkling, active. The frank sincerity of her, and a certain confident steadiness too, made you understand how people have come to have confidence in her and find her judgment good.

Pointers on Shopping

Desiring to make the most of a few moments with this experienced shopper, I asked what were good points to bear in mind when starting out on a shopping expedition.

"Always have a basic idea of the need," she replied readily. "You must be familiar with the life and habits of the person you are shopping for—even if it's yourself," she injected with a flash of humor, "and never be influenced by anything that does not fit into that scheme of life. Secondly—and this is vitally important—always coordinate your colors."

Mrs. Hull finds that numbers of women, and men as well (for her list holds the names of many men) for whom she shops expertly are extremely shy; and to timid people, shopping presents difficulties. "I really feel as though I mother a great many people because of their timidity," Mrs Hull admitted, "and I have a large and demanding brood. I don't think I did very well by them when I started out in this business at 21, for I was really pretty scared myself. I know I bought awfully sedate things for people who had reached the advanced age of thirty-five. I remember one day watching one of these 'elderly' people—a saleswoman—who was pretty and alert, and thinking to myself with a good deal of amazement, 'Well, she looks rather young at thirty-five!' Today I do a better job.

"But what really makes me very happy in this work is the knowledge that I am rendering a valuable service to people who need me. For one thing, those who use The New York Shopper have the privilege of using our shopping card. This enables them to shop at literally hundreds of stores and charge things to our account. And though they may shop in any number of different stores, they receive only one bill at the end of the month—which is quite a help in simplifying the matter of bookkeeping. Besides if there are exchanges or adjustments, we take care of these details too.

"I find, in shopping, that there is real joy and a sense of accomplishment in analyzing a customer's requirements and meeting them."

My Home Defense Program

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Winter weather has gone, and I am preparing my Home Defense program for next winter. Never again, I am resolved, will the snowstorms and wintry blasts find my fruit shelves bare, my jam and jelly jars gathering dust. Never again will I have to include on my weekly market list the items of canned fruits and vegetables in order to keep pace with the appetites of my growing boys and girls.

Of course I realize that my past predicament has been my own fault. Lack of vision last summer—or maybe I should come right out in the open and say inertia and procrastination—was the reason. But whatever the cause, the effect was an eye opener, and I am sure that I have emerged from this winter's lesson a wiser and more determined homemaker.

Laying Plans

Determination is the beginning of such a home defense program. Once having determined upon a program of defense, the next step is laying plans for its fulfillment. In order to carry out my program I must decide with what items I want to beautify my fruit shelves and which kinds of jams and jellies we like best. Of course what the local market has to offer in particular abundance this season may change the choice somewhat, but that will not interfere enough to break down my defense. Also I must remember my past years of experience in canning and profit by my mistakes. In my enthusiasm I must not attempt such a huge program that it will overbalance my living program. I must remember that seemingly one of the former sources of my ammunition will not be easily available.

We are city farmers. That is, the man of the house is a farmer only after working all day in a city office, and these city duties have been more numerous this last year, thus affording little time for farm work. In the past we have had a large garden patch, and this year all the items for which our farm program calls will allow us only enough garden space for greens and maybe some tomatoes. I am sure if my determination were less positive, I would give up right here. But defense is never built up by leaving out part of the building material. Our neighbor farmers have gardens and for a very small sum we can buy what we need at farm prices, and as fresh from their garden as if we raised them in our own.

Our cherries were quite abundant last year, but the fruit was of very good quality. But that is not going to be a stumbling block now. I am going to see that the cherry trees are sprayed and pruned and give them some attention.

Now for my biggest winter item and one which is made so easily at home in the summer. I am thinking of tomato juice. During the tomato season, I shall have for my motto: "Two jars of canning a day in summer save time, expense, and trouble in winter." Then hurrah for spaghetti, chile con carne, tomato soup, etc.

My first brick in the foundation will be rhubarb. The plant is as abundant in growth as most weeds and gives plenty of fruit. What a breath of spring comes from a fragrant rhubarb pie eaten in cold winter. The gleaming red of strawberries made into jam is a brighter shade than the red of the cherries which are ripe shortly afterward. Flanked on one side by blackberries and on the other by plums and grapes, we wind up the fruit season with the golden gleam of peaches.

A Wealth of Color

In between the fruit comes the greens—spinach (very easily prepared with a pressure cooker), green peas, green beans, red beets—for buttered and sour beets. What a wealth of color one can paint on her fruit shelves to brighten up her cellar or storage cupboard. There are many other varieties, combinations, and mixtures. A very good sandwich filling is possible, chile sauce and chopped pickle, iceberg and icicle pickles, dill and sour pickles. One year we put down sourkraut. Or rather we put down cabbage and took out kraut, which is very little work.

This defense program is based upon past experience and will be built slowly and carefully. The foundation is cemented with good intentions and nothing can keep me from building a strong wall of defense.

M. G. B.

So You've Been to a Convention —And Have a Report to Make

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fun being a delegate, wasn't it? Particularly since most of your expenses were paid. But now you're home again and that educational group or sorority, business or lodge, or whoever it was who sent you, is gently reminding you of the strings attached to your trip. You are scheduled to give a report of the convention at their next meeting.

Well, that's fair enough. You're dying to talk about it. But where to begin? How can you cram it into the 10 or 20 minutes allotted you AND COVER EVERYTHING?

Reader, you can't. You shouldn't if you could. And if in spite of everything you DO, they ought to walk out on you. And that, my innocent, is nothing to what you'd deserve.

Here's what makes people listening to convention reports go quietly, blissfully mad:—

NO SENSE OF PROPORTION

That's the whole trouble in a nutshell. Oh, you organize it, heaven knows. You organize it with maddening conscientiousness, from the moment you report shutting off the alarm the morning you set out, to crawling into your own bed again three days later. You can—and do—tell them beamingly exactly what was happening at 10:17 the morning of the second day. **You place equal emphasis on every blessed thing you do, see and hear!**

Tsk! Tsk! And you such a bright young thing in every other way!

Try this method. Let your opening sentences serve as a brief summary of impressions not directly related to the actual meetings. For instance:

I found Mason City a choice spot for our state XYZ convention. Our hosts were delightfully cordial and had everything well organized. We had excellent hotel and transportation facilities, delicious meals, interesting side-trips and even perfect weather. I met scores of congenial people and, most important, our speakers were outstanding and our round-table discussions a great help.

Get the idea? You've cleared up all extraneous matter in 30 seconds and are immediately down to brass tacks—the real reason for the convention. Next:

I want to emphasize a particularly fine speech made by Mr. R. W. Brown, associate editor of ——— and a recognized authority on ———. His talk hit so accurately our own local problems, with so many valuable suggestions for solving them, that I am going to take up the five points he made with the remedies he suggested.

See? Instead of bewildering your listeners with a jumbled report of half a dozen different speeches, you choose the one best fitted to your organization's needs and use it as the body of your report. Then, if you wish, you may give the names of several other speakers. To continue:

We had several round-table discussions (or demonstrations, or what have you). One in particular appealed to me. Miss Alice Sloan, in charge of this group, was a splendid person—competent and understanding. She encouraged an exchange of ideas, and discussion was so brisk and so valuable that we had to hustle to get it all down. Here are some tips I gathered from this group:

Make these tips brief, pithy sentences, largely "do's" and "don't's." To go on:

High spot of the convention was the announcement that Mrs. A. W. McGregor from our own county had been elected state president for the coming year, with Davenport picked as convention city.

This high spot is a climax, so choose yours carefully.

Last, express briefly (no gushing, now) your appreciation of being chosen delegate and sit down. You're through. Your chairman will then announce, thanks to a little previous coaching, "Mrs. Susan Smart (that's you) has any number of other interesting convention highlights she might have told us about. If you'd like to hear some of them she'll be at the south end of the room at the close of this meeting."

And THEN you can cut loose! Your formal report is finished. Those in a hurry or not interested can leave. The others will swarm around asking questions.

Convention reports can be interesting. Try your next one this way. Your organization will love you and bless you. And maybe—who knows?—they'll send you again some time.

Without Words

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Across the party's gaiety
I met my husband's glance . . .
His eyes can say so many things;
For instance, "Shall we dance?"
Or "Careful now, you're chattering.
Let others have the floor."
Or begging me to rescue him
From someone who's a bore.

Across the party's noise and talk
I caught my husband's eye.
His message wasn't, "Growing late;
Suppose we say goodbye,"
But something precious as a gem,
That sent a little thrill
Directly to my heart. It said:
"You are my best girl still."

RUTH SEYMOUR VESELY

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New Guide Shows Color-Styling of Small Homes

Typical American small home shown in full color in new guide.

Over 300 Homes and Rooms Illustrated In Actual Color by Huge Portfolio

"How America Lives" might well be the title of a huge portfolio of color-photos, recently received by all dealers in Sherwin-Williams Paints. The portfolio shows in their actual colors, living rooms, bedrooms, kitchens and playrooms where typical Americans eat, sleep and relax.

The portfolio is actually a complete decorating guide, for it shows hundreds of rooms and homes which employ paint colors to achieve beautiful color schemes. This Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide, as it is called, simplifies the selection of paint color schemes, since it shows how a color actually looks on the walls of a home rather than how it looks in the paint can. All rooms illustrated in the Guide are completely furnished. It is therefore possible to tell exactly how colors harmonize with furniture, rugs, drapes and slip covers. The new Paint and Color Guide also shows how paint colors can make a room seem longer, narrower, higher, cooler, warmer, gayer, cozier, more restful or more formal, depending upon the colors chosen.

Homeowners may borrow the Color Guide, free of cost or obligation, from any authorized Sherwin-Williams Paint Dealer. Just telephone your nearest. If you prefer, drop in at his store and see this remarkable collection of color schemes there. Or write the Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Advertisement

Americas Leaving Protection Of Continent Largely to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South American defense specialists still talk of a common military front against aggression on this continent, with each country contributing an active part, but they do so with one fundamental reservation. This reservation stresses the increasing inefficacy of their own preparation and equipment when matched against the lessons of modern warfare in Europe and Africa and the difficulties of obtaining supplies from the one source that remains—the United States.

Some sources have proposed that it is too late to make the effort and that, for good or ill, it is better to leave the task of continental protection to the United States, giving this Country all possible assistance when local interests are directly threatened. What is the use of taxing ourselves, it is argued, when there is no guarantee that the United States can deliver the arms?

Washington has promised Latin America that its defense requirements will be met preferentially, after supplying Great Britain and the fighting democracies, but nowhere among these southern republics is there any deep feeling that their security can be organized adequately during this war.

It is true that generals and admirals have been invited to the United States for conferences but continental military co-ordination means little to South Americans so long as they cannot buy ships, guns and planes and lack facilities to build these.

The Argentine Congress has just voted approximately $125,000,000 for modernization and expansion of the Army. Other large amounts are about to be voted for the Navy and domestic military manufacturing. These programs depend largely on overseas supplies, which must come from the United States. Argentines are united in their defense policy but many doubt North American ability to deliver during this year or next.

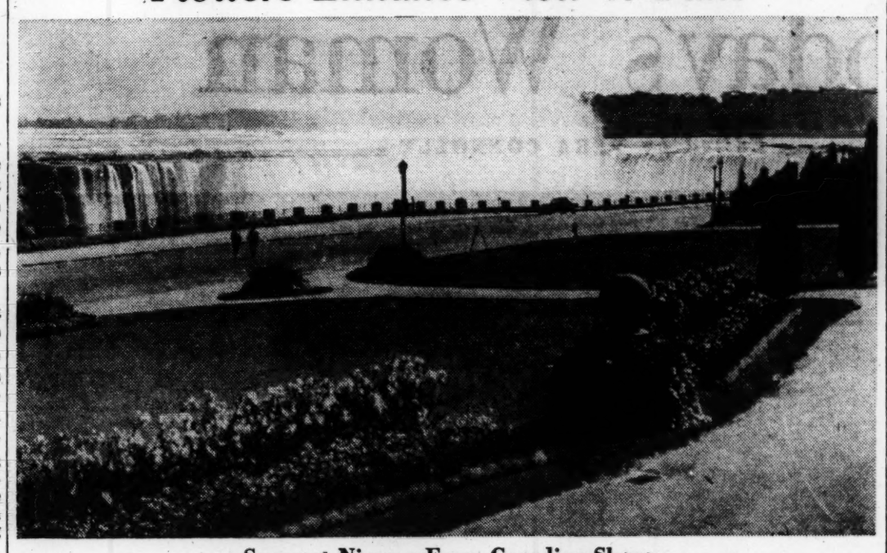
The Chilean Congress is now discussing an armament vote of $100,000,000. This includes provision of two cruisers, but no one seriously believes that these can be obtained anywhere today. If Chile incurred continental defense obligations it would have to patrol about 3,000 miles of seaboard, including the most southerly interoceanic routes, with one battleship, five destroyers and seven submarines.

Argentina and Brazil, to a certain extent, were fortunate in ordering arms before war occurred. The former Country not only obtained valuable supplies for its air force but also got started on plans for military autarchy. The war has put most types of planes out of date and continuation of the autarchical process calls for more imports of machinery.

Plenty of Nickels

There are more nickels in circulation than any other American coin.

Flowers Enhance View of Falls



Scene at Niagara From Canadian Shore

A view of the Canadian Falls from the grounds of the Park Restaurant in Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, Ontario. The restaurant is operated by the Niagara Parks Commission and is surrounded by colorful formal and rock gardens and by attractive bordered lawns.

Niagara Falls Area of Ontario Offers Blooms

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Travelers visiting Niagara Falls this summer will want to wander over to the Canadian side of the famous waterfalls and visit the beautiful floral gardens and Parks which the Niagara Park Commission of Ontario has landscaped especially for the tourist.

The blooming of 60,000 tulips opened the brilliant floral display this month and, from now until early fall, the gardens will be a veritable sea of color as lilacs, iris, roses, peonies, rhododendrons, dahlias, annuals and perennials bloom in rapid succession.

Stretching along the shore of the Niagara River, from Fort Erie on Lake Erie, to the famous Niagara cataracts and beyond to the recently restored Fort George on Lake Ontario, this area of scenic beauty is studded with beautiful flower gardens, considered by many to be among the finest in the world.

Ontario's floral gateway starts at Mather Park, adjacent to Fort Erie, where the Niagara River leaves the lake and follows the river closely until its flow breaks into boiling rapids just before the river drops into the gorge below to form the cataracts. Close to the Falls is Queen Victoria Park with the Garden Theater gardens close by. When the new Rainbow Bridge is completed this fall the Oakes Garden Theater gardens will be extended so that the bridge terminal and plaza will be included in the park area.

Travelers will have no difficulty entering through this colorful Canada gateway and will find no restrictions beyond. No passports are required of United States citizens.

Tourabouts

Caribbean Cruises

A series of weekly cruises from New York to the Caribbean, calling at Santiago, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica; and La Ceiba, Honduras have been announced by the Standard Fruit Company. The cruises will leave New York every Saturday, and will include sightseeing tours in the ports visited. The Line also continues its regular 13½-day "freighter cruise" from Baltimore to Haiti, visiting Cap Hatien.

Costs Reduced

A new all-inclusive cruise program now being offered by Moore-McCormack luxury liners Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina includes a comprehensive program of shore excursions in the large cities of the east coast of South America and in the West Indies. This new program not only reduces the cost of shore excursions to passengers but also greatly facilitates their booking passage. The cruise fare includes a stay at the leading hotel in Buenos Aires. In other ports the cruise ships will be used as hotel. The voyages are 38 days in length with departures every fortnight from New York.

Rhododendrons

North Carolina has set June 16 to 20 as the date of its 14th annual Festival of the Rhododendron Gardens. As in the past, the celebration will revolve around the colorful pageantry of the coronation of the King and Queen of Rhododendron. Dances, parties, pageants and a number of special events will be included in the five-day program.

"New York Special"

The New Haven Railroad will feature a round-trip "Coach Special" to New York City over Memorial Day holiday. The "Special" will leave Boston late on the evening of May 29 and return early the morning of May 31. The train will carry a coach reserved for exclusive use of women travelers.

Travel Notes

Mexico City is erecting more new buildings than any other city of its size in the Western Hemisphere . . . Ontario offers $600 in prizes for photographs taken by United States citizens vacationing in the Province . . . Gatun Lake in the Panama Canal Zone is the second largest artificially formed lake in the world, exceeded only by Boulder Dam . . . The Cuba Mail liner Oriente resumed sailings May 17 after an overhauling . . . Complete information on 101 dude ranches in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, and California is contained in the 1941 edition of "Dude Ranches Out West" issued by Union Pacific Railway . . . The Fourth Annual Royal Poinciana Festival will be held in Miami during the week of June 8 to 14 . . . The big cruise ship S. S. Seeandbee will begin its summer voyages on Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie, Georgian Bay and Green Bay, on June 6.

Americas Welcome Accord on Refugee Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Inter-American establishment of principles justifying seizure of refugee shipping has been welcomed by Southern Nations, though none of these is likely to take action at this time of military reverses for the British and their Allies. Latin policy, in general, is not to annoy Germany while the Nazis appear to have a chance of victory.

In welcoming the inter-American agreement, each country, officially or through its press, has emphasized there has been no sacrifice of independence of action. Argentina and Ecuador, for example, have indicated they will use belligerent shipping in their ports only by financial acquisition. Chile previously intimated that it solved its maritime transport problem—at least, along the coast—by taking over three Danish ships.

Several countries have sought to establish a distinction between refugee craft of belligerent and neutral nations, but the sincerity or expediency of this stand will only be determined by decisive developments in the war. North American intervention might make a difference, too.

It is well to recognize, however, that there are some countries—or governments—which will not be diverted from a narrow, neutral path unless directly attacked. Argentina, Brazil and Chile, who have large German and Italian colonies, may be so classified.

Some South American countries, and especially the three mentioned, would like to purchase the German and Italian ships in their ports. They have recently perfected elaborate plans for the foundation and expansion of national mercantile marines which will carry the increasing export surpluses to foreign markets. The plans are all right but the ships are lacking.

Argentina has expressed a general inclination by declaring its readiness to buy the 150,000 tons of Axis vessels in its ports. So far Britain has been adamant. It will say nothing if the ships are seized and confiscated, but there is to be no recognition of transfers yielding financial gain to the enemy.

Argentina's persistence in entertaining the idea of purchase has raised the question whether the British may not be revising their old attitude. Each belligerent ton of shipping mobilized for Western Hemisphere employment, it is suggested, means another ton released for the transatlantic life-line of the British. The suggestion springs from the supposition that the United States withdraws the second ton from southern services and transfers it to the British.

In practice it would be worth while to the British to turn a "blind eye" on such transactions. A few hundred thousand tons would mean more to them at this time than a few million dollars to the enemy. But the Axis is aware of this obvious fact, also, and it is not likely it would consent to purchase by Argentina or any other South American power.

The British have never given any reason for the assumption that their attitude has changed. They appear confident that Axis shipping will soon be put to work, in any case, and that the corresponding benefits will redound to them without any payments to the enemy whatsoever.

Their confidence resides in the fast-increasing and active co-operation of the United States in the solution of all British transatlantic transport problems. In pursuance of this helpful policy, it is presumed, more and more American ships will be withdrawn from services to southern ports.

'Just Price Plan'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Lack of supplies for industries due to the shipping shortage was discussed by the Castillo Cabinet, which reaffirmed an earlier decision not to take over idle belligerent shipping except by purchase. A report was considered on the formation of a national mercantile marine, the nucleus of which would be the vessels it is proposed to acquire.

A private member's Bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the expropriation of refugee shipping in Argentine ports. A "just price" would be fixed by a tribunal on whom the proprietor of the ship would be represented. If the owner refused to take part in the expropriation procedure, then the Government would make its own valuation. It is proposed that the expropriation remain in effect until six months after the war.

The following are the idle ships affected by the Government plans to form a national mercantile marine:

In Buenos Aires:	Tonnage
Campana, French	10,816
Formose, French	9,975
Aurigny, French	9,589
Principessa Maria, Italian	8,918
Capo Rosa, Italian	4,699
Cervino, Italian	4,363
Gianfranco, Italian	3,181
Monte Santo, Italian	5,850
American Reefer, Danish	2,328
Indian Reefer, Danish	2,815
In Necochea:	
Vontunas, Italian	5,527
Fortunatella, Italian	4,864
Mariatella, Italian	4,872
Pelorum, Italian	5,315
In Bahia Blanca:	
Amabilitas, Italian	5,425
Vittorio Veneto, Italian	4,595
Inés Corrado, Italian	5,150
Brazilian Reefer, Danish	1,831
Bretagne, Danish	3,177
In San Nicolas:	
Dante, Italian	4,901
Teseo, Italian	4,966
Valdarno, Italian	5,696
In Rosario:	
Castelbianco, Italian	4,900

Wildings Easily Tamed for the Garden

Among the most admired plants in my perennial border last summer were several clumps of large white daisies. No, not the sophisticated Shasta Daisy, but just the common field variety—whiteweed—so unpopular with the farmer. How these plants got into the garden in the first place, I know not; but there they were—nice, neat, healthy-looking clumps that I couldn't bear to root up. Besides they had used discrimination in the matter of location and were not interfering with any of their neighbors. "Oh, well," I said, "I'll give them some fertilizer and see what they will do." And how they responded to a little attention! They remained in bloom for a long time, and when they had finished, I cut the stems to the ground, leaving a low mound of green foliage which was soon hidden by other plants. White, as all gardeners know, is a valuable harmonizer in the border; and I nominate the humble ox-eye as good harmonizing material.

Another wilding in my garden is goldenrod. It chose a place in a border of tiger lilies and looked so well with them that I let it stay also. It happened to be a variety which makes a close clump with a tall spike of bloom. I am going to try this with lavender and white phlox this season. In selecting goldenrod for the garden, however, be very careful to choose varieties that do not spread by creeping roots for these will soon become a pest.

While walking in the woods last summer, I happened on a tall purple variety of asters in abundance, with a blossom somewhat resembling a miniature thistle. I brought some of it home and planted it with the perennial foxglove. The soft yellow of the latter is especially nice with the reddish purple of the aster; and they grow about the same height.

If you have a moist, partially shaded spot in your garden where you could use some white, by all means try meadow rue there. Its tall, feathery spikes of bloom are most attractive, as is its clean, finely cut foliage; and it is an excellent lightener in texture as well as in color.

The garden surrounding my old farm house held many pleasant surprises the first spring of my ownership. One of the nicest was a clump of Solomon's Seal at the base of an old apple tree. The transplanting must have been done several years earlier, for the plants were large and lusty and had made a clump of considerable size. When I compared them with those in the wild, I was amazed at the difference. The graceful, drooping spikes of white bells appear about the same time the apple trees bloom, making a lovely picture.

But flowering plants are not all that may be brought into the garden successfully. Many common native shrubs will flourish under cultivation. One of the most attractive of these is the Sweet Elderberry (Sambucus canadensia). Its panicles of fragrant white bloom in June are followed by clusters of glistening black berries in late summer which are a great favorite with the birds. This shrub is hardy, graceful and a rapid grower. For a fall flowering shrub there is witch hazel, the pungent yellow blossoms of which are the more prized because they come at a time when there is nothing else in bloom. It is most decorative when used in masses.

Have you a fence or an old tree stump which you would like to cover with a vine? Traveler's joy or wild clematis lends itself beautifully to such a purpose. It transplants readily and is most decorative. Its soft masses of starry, greenish-white bloom is followed by attractive, downy coils of seed.

Marsh marigolds and wild forget-me-nots grow happily in my brook. A few plants of each were planted there several years ago and have flourished mightily. These are followed by the blue of wild iris which "just growed" without any help from me. Peppermint does the same along the banks; though doubtless the latter was planted there by a former owner.

These are only a few suggestions of what may be done with native plant material. Though all of the above grow in abundance in many sections of the country, it is assumed that care will be exercised when transplanting. Most of these plants and shrubs will spread, and it is not necessary to take large numbers of them. And try to duplicate, as nearly as possible, the conditions under which you find them growing in their native haunts. Put acid-loving plants in acid soil, for instance. Also, it might be well to consult the list of protected plant material in your State before transplanting any wildings to your garden.

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday Feature

Round-Up of Illegal Aliens Continues, Axis Nationals Most Numerous in Net

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20 — The round-up of aliens illegally in this country that began over the week-end continued today, more than 300 having been netted by immigration and police authorities, principally in seacoast cities. Ellis Island holds 170 of these, most of them seized in the metropolitan area.

Germans and Italians were the most numerous among those arrested, but citizens of many other countries also fell into the dragnet. The Department of Justice released the following tabulation of nationals involved in the raids through yesterday morning: Italians, 56; Germans, 33; Greeks, 14; Yugoslavs, 8; Dutch, 7; East Indians, 7; Portuguese, 5; Spanish and English, 2 each, and one each of the following: Polish, Norwegian, Scotch, Swedish, Canadian, Cuban and Port of Danzig.

Washington and New York immigration officials said the arrests would be continued until all aliens who had failed to register last year in accordance with law or who are in this country illegally were taken into custody and brought up for deportation hearings.

Byron H. Uhl, Director of Immigration at Ellis Island, said that while immigration inspectors would continue their search, he knew of no plans for a renewal of the drive on a scale comparable to that of the night of May 17, when 500 immigration investigators, border patrolmen and city detectives were massed for the search.

Missing Certificate Regained by Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A "registered stock certificate" made out to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in 1858 has been returned to the Virginia State Treasury here, from which it was taken by Northerners, along with other records, in 1865 during the burning of Richmond.

The certificate, the first to find its way back to the treasury for several years, was sent by officials of the Willard State Hospital in New York. They had found it while settling an estate and mailed it to Richmond after W. L. Young, deputy treasurer here, had assured them it was the property of the State and had no cash value.

Issued August 19, 1858, the certificate was drawn on the Commonwealth of Virginia. It was signed by William A. Moncure, second auditor, and by John S. Rady, acting treasurer.

State Treasurer Edwin B. Jones said he had no idea how many other such certificates there might be, but occasionally one of the records missing since 1865 returns, tattered from its trip, but still readable.

Car Buyer's Rights Secondary to Lien

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va., May 20—A decision by Judge Allan R. Hanckel, in Circuit Court, Norfolk, holds that the lien on a deed of trust for an automobile, if properly recorded on the certificate of title, is superior to the rights of a purchaser of the automobile from a used-car dealer, even though the car was on the showroom floor when sold.

The decision was rendered in the case of H. O. Nichols, as trustee for the Southern Bank of Norfolk, against Louis Zedd, who bought the automobile from the showroom floor despite the fact that the title certificate was not indorsed and assigned to him at the time of delivery. Mr. Zedd also did not apply immediately to the Division of Motor Vehicles for a title in his name.

Mr. Zedd claimed the Southern Bank of Norfolk was stopped from claiming the benefit of its lien, since it allowed the car to remain on the dealer's showroom floor.

Judge Hanckel held otherwise however.

Southerner's Gift Model To President Pleases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAUNTON, Va. — George A. Riley, motion picture projectionist here, whose hobby is model building, has received from President Roosevelt a letter of appreciation for the reproduction of the Woodrow Wilson birthplace presented to the Nation's Chief Executive during his recent visit to Staunton.

The President said: "Ever so many thanks for that very attractive reolica of Woodrow Wilson's birthplace. I am delighted to have it and appreciate your thought of me."

A letter from Mrs. Cordell Hull to a friend in Staunton contained a reference to the replica, saying Mr. Roosevelt was "pleased beyond expression," and expected to place it in his museum at Hyde Park, N. Y. Mr. Riley spent three months, at odd times, in constructing the model.

Fuller Misquoted About Sat. Eve. Post

By the Associated Press

Seattle, Wash., May 20

Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the Curtis Publishing Company said he was misquoted last week in the Seattle Times.

Mr. Fuller was quoted as saying: "I have been an isolationist; so has the Saturday Evening Post—although that policy will change next week."

He said he should have been quoted as saying: "I have been an isolationist and so has the Saturday Evening Post, but just read the leading article in it this week."

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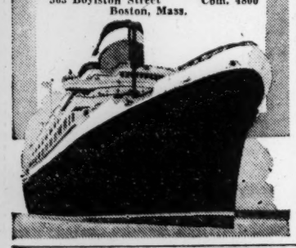

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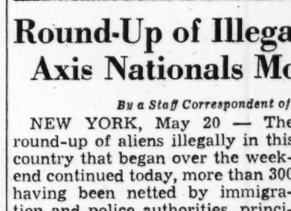

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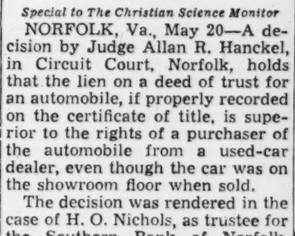

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Architects Aid Defense Efficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE, Calif., May 20 — Defense construction projects throughout the United States this year are more efficient even though vaster than the 1940 program, due to increased co-operation of the War Department and the nation's planning and construction experts.

This assurance was expressed at the 73rd annual convention of the American Institute of Architects here by its retiring president, Edwin Bergstrom, who affirmed the architects' pledge to co-operate fully in defense and pointed to the progress of defense construction under unprecedented co-operation of public and private agencies.

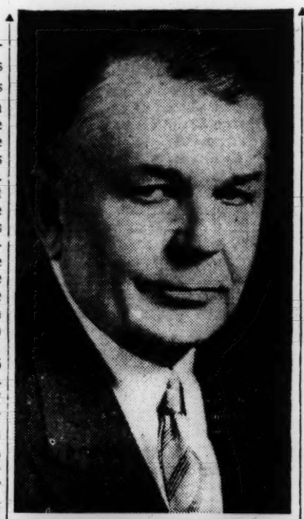
How a joint committee of 15 representatives of the planning societies, the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Society of Landscape Architects, had worked for unity in the Nation's defense program rather than the individual welfare of its own group was explained by Mr. Bergstrom in his telegraphed address. This co-operation led, he said, to the War Department's decision to place planning rather than mere construction first in its 1941 program.

In a program so vast that an unused area of 10 square feet in Army cantonment buildings would cause a waste of $250,000 in construction funds, it had at last been recognized, Mr. Bergstrom said, that planning by experts must underlie all projects.

Although there were many blunders and extravagances in the 1940 defense construction program due to bad planning and haste, Mr. Bergstrom said, today this situation is rapidly being straightened out.

"Architects are planning the far-flung Atlantic bases and the Pacific bases which guard our continental area,' he told the convention. "They have planned many structures for the Navy and the Army. They have planned factories to produce the facilities of war, warehouses in which the facilities will be stored, shops in which they will be repaired, housing for the Army and Navy personnel and for the workers in the defense factories and the scores of other buildings comprised in the defense program. They have moved their offices into the field and expanded their facilities to keep their performances ahead of the contractors who produced the 200,000 buildings within a period of a few months," Mr. Bergstrom said.

A citizen of Los Angeles, the retiring President expressed his regret that he could not leave his desk in Washington where he is engaged in defense work for the Nation, to attend the convention in beautiful Yosemite Valley, the Institute's first meeting here and its first in California in 30 years.

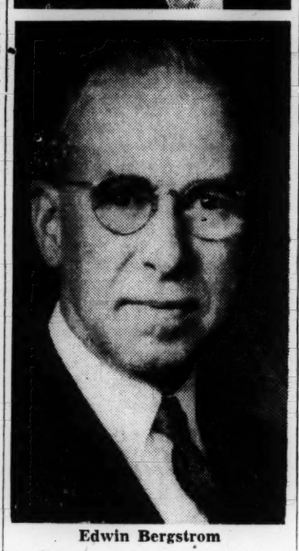


Edwin Bergstrom

(Above) of Los Angeles, retiring President of the American Institute of Architects, and

Richmond H. Shreve

(Below) the incoming President of the Institute.



Clair W. Ditchy of Detroit, Mich., Regional Director of the Institute for the Great Lakes District, presided for Mr. Bergstrom.

One of the most notable achievements of the planning societies' collaboration, Mr. Bergstrom wired, is an agreement among them to divide the responsibilities of each profession in defense projects to serve as a guide in the various services. Not only does this agreement point the way to efficient planning, it was explained, but it also lays the basis for a proper division of costs and fees.

Such an agreement might well be the basis for all future work, even of a nondefense type, Mr. Bergstrom said.

Although the question of utilizing planning has apparently been settled with the War Department, it is still a matter of future attainment with some other Federal agencies, especially the Federal Works Agency. It is in this field that many architects throughout the country have felt that their services had been subordinated to that of contractors. This feeling, vigorously expressed at the convention, resulted in a resolution to ask President Roosevelt to make sure that planning was fully utilized in all phases of the defense program.

Mr. Bergstrom said that the joint committee of planning societies was attempting to reach an agreement with the Federal Works Agency although the two groups appeared to have "different philosophies of service and compensation."

The question of civilian and property protection during a war emergency was raised in Mr. Bergstrom's address to be more fully discussed at the convention. Great Britain's experience during heavy bombings apparently has convinced the architects that new modes of civilian and property protection must be developed. The planning societies, Mr. Bergstrom stated, are working in conjunction with technical, civilian and Governmental boards to correlate and disseminate information on such work.

Heads Architects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE VALLEY, Calif.—Richmond H. Shreve of New York, the new President of the American Institute of Architects, is at present closely identified with the Nation's defense projects, his firm together with a prominent Chicago engineering firm, having been appointed to carry out construction work at the defense base in Newfoundland.

Designer of many important American buildings, including the Empire State Building, Mr. Shreve has been most active in the slum clearance program in New York. He is a director of the Slum Clearance Committee of New York and is also Chairman of the Board of Design of Parkchester, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's large residential project in the Bronx.

Architects Warned to Bar Politics From Defense Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE, Calif., May 20—"Until defense construction is utterly divorced from politics, it will not be done well," asserted Harvey Stevenson, Chairman of the Civilian Protection Committee of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in a report to the seventy-third annual convention of the Institute in session in the Yosemite Valley.

"We have documentary evidence, first from France, then from England, and now unfortunately patent in our midst, of the evils which result from the creation of construction programs by existing government or military bureaus never before faced with problems of such creative scope, or by hastily thrown together new authorities," Mr. Stevenson claimed.

"An English architectural report reveals that 'the various defense departments tried to simplify and speed up their program by simply giving immense contracts to a few selected contracting firms which were used to handling big operations, and left it to the firms to make their own arrangements for professional and technical assistance.'

"Except in those few instances where the architect was able to assume the executive direction which he should have had in the first place, 'the result has been bad planning, bad supervision, great delay, and great extravagance.'"

Major Factors in War

Good peacetime planning, Mr Stevenson says, is the best planning for an emergency. "The dangers to civilian morale, casualties of transportation, improper coordination of industry and traffic, and the confusion of essential and nonessential traffic flow are all conditions which should be controlled in times of peace. In modern warfare they are major factors in the increase of casualties.

"Construction for war, except for resistance to terrific bombardment, against which there is no complete protection possible, is essentially the same as the construction required against fire and earthquake. There is no excuse for the nonessential population being allowed to remain in an area once the danger of bombardment is imminent.

"There is not time, nor are there available resources, to construct universal bomb shelters for all the people now in any of our congested cities. Were it even conceivable and were we dedicated to perpetuate the system of destruction thereby implied, we have no assurance that a new and more ghastly method of murder would not soon appear to make it obsolete. In fact, it would be the obvious aim of any enemy.

Must Plan for Peace

"This does not mean that we are not obligated to protect the people who are already victims of bad planning and worse leadership. This must be done, and technical planners with human understanding must do it. The practice of taking the best talent into a department as a consultant has, in instances where the consultant started soon enough worked fairly well.

"We are not at peace. We must plan protection, but we must plan for peace. Few others will do it when they are swept along in war. The aftermath of war becomes the germ of peace itself, and without great plans for peace, no peace will long survive. The architects, and by that is meant all those who plan ahead for human needs, are under terrifying obligation to plan in this emergency, regardless of how or when their talents may be recognized."

Syracuse Geologist Defends Dr. Gruber

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—George B. Cressey of Syracuse University described as "fantastic" the House's action in specifying that no part of the Interior Department's appropriation may be paid to Dr. Ruth Gruber, author of a book on travel in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Gruber had been appointed a Department field representative in Alaska. Representative John Taber (R), of New York, who offered the amendment forbidding payment of department funds to her, said she had expressed "Communistic philosophy" in her writing.

Dr. Cressy said the House's action was "an affront to a patriotic American citizen."

Virginia Growth Paced by Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Metropolitan district increases in population accounted for 48.4 per cent of the total State increase in population as disclosed by the United States Census, according to a study just completed by the research department of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. These increases occurred in the Norfolk-Portsmouth, Newport News, Richmond and Roanoke districts and the Virginia area adjacent to Washington, D. C.

The increase in the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News metropolitan district was the largest in the State, amounting to a 16 per cent increase over 1930 figures. The total population in this area at the time the census was taken was 323,326.

Richmond was the next largest district, accredited with a metropolitan population of 245,674, an increase of 11.4 per cent.

Roanoke district increased 7.2 per cent, but the city itself increased only one tenth of one per cent, with the surrounding area increasing 21.8 per cent.

British Firemen Bring Raid Paintings In Return Visit to N. Y. Fire Fighters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—Three British fire fighters who have battled Nazi raids since their inception are in New York today to exhibit a collection of air-raid paintings and prepared to volunteer any assistance needed by American firemen in drafting defense plans.

The firemen, arriving here yesterday along with 29 other passengers aboard the steamship Edam, of the Holland-America Line, said that their trip was in the nature of a return visit for that made to London last autumn by three representatives of the New York City Fire Department, Battalion Chiefs Daniel Deasy and J. G. Wedemeter, and Foreman George Scott.

The visitors—Clarence E. J. Palmer, formerly painter and decorator of Manchester; Rudolf Heybrook, an artist of London who joined the Auxiliary Fire Service at the war's start, and District Officer Daniel D. Ivall, member of the London Fire Department—brought 107 watercolor and oil paintings executed by British artists who are members of the Auxiliary Fire Service.

The paintings will be placed on exhibit at the Museum of the City of New York, the men thereafter visiting other cities in the United States and Canada and remaining in America three months.

While declining to discuss many of his fire-fighting experiences, Mr. Ivall declared that despite the hazards of fighting fires with bombs dropping all around, the total loss of life among volunteers and regulars in the London brigade area, representing 117 square miles, amounted to less than 300 fatalities since the war began, with 3,000 injured.

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Of Denver, Colo. She worked in field of public health.

Fifty-Six Women Were Awarded Parchment Scrolls for Achievements in 33 Fields of Endeavor at the Golden Jubilee Session in Atlantic City

A Parent Was the 'Admission Card' for Each Child And It Worked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

"Hurry, mommy, hurry, run!" And the voice of the pig-tailed eleven-year-old rose to an urgent shriek, joining with the equally urgent voices of a hundred other children to rise again in a volume of sound to the rafters of the gymnasium. Her mother, on heels a little too high for quick work, coaxed the elusive big red balloon over the string line, grabbed it with a look of triumph, and ran back to base, where she turned it over to pigtails who made off in a hurry unhandicapped by heels of any height.

When that mother wore those high heels, she, even as I, had not quite taken Play Night seriously. The youngsters had brought the invitations home from school, and they were clear enough. All mothers, fathers and children, from the first grade up, were invited to a "Play Night in the School Gymnasium, next Friday evening from 6:30 to 8:30. Come prepared to play games together and to have a rousing good time. Come promptly, so that the little children can get home for early bedtime. For the older children and the parents, there would be a swim in the pool to conclude the evening."

And: "This is your night, parents. You, not we, are responsible for the children. So, do not send them alone, but come with them. A parent is the admission card for each child."

So Here We Were!

So here we were, practically all of the parents and children of the school, hundreds of us, giving the spacious gymnasium a crowded look. There had been no way out. That last admonition on the invitation had clinched it. Parents who cared little for games were nevertheless pressed into service. They could at least act creditably their roles as "admission cards."

Conscious of years and poundage, I had come determined to fill only this required role. And soon found myself, even as the mother with high heels, running hither and thither with little sticks in stick races, doing odd things with potatoes, and hitching along awkwardly in the first three-legged race of my career.

Urged on by the lively music of the piano, played by one of the teachers, and the brow-beating of the P. T. A. Master of Ceremonies, behind the most effective microphone, dragged to the floor by insistent children, it was literally impossible for anyone to stay out of things. Events were assigned to different grades, with corresponding parents participating, and thus there were breathing and laughing-spells for the less active grown-ups. But soon you found yourself back on the floor waiting as excitedly as the first-graders for the racer to return to the line so that you could dash forth to do your best for the honor of line 3 in the 5th and 6th grade parents'-and-children's potato race.

Plenty of Honest Noise

The whole effect of the evening was one of speed and dash. There was plenty of honest noise. Events in which the whole crowd took part were sandwiched between those in which some were permitted to be spectators. There were brief basketball games between mothers and daughters and fathers and sons of the Junior High School division. And there was a cool satisfying swim in the pool for all who wished one (excepting the younger children up to grade six, who were taken home promptly at 8:30) at the end of the evening.

This Play Night, planned and carried out by our school's P. T. A., was literally a howling success. Its purposes was purely social. Its keynote was spontaneity. And it took practically no effort. The gymnasium was not decorated; and wisely, no attempt was made to serve refreshments. Both of these niceties would have turned the evening into a chore, for some at least. A quick-moving program was plotted out in advance, with the advice and aid of the gymnasium teacher, who was also on hand that night efficiently keeping things moving. The direction of events was intrusted to a young and decisive father who was known to have a way with a microphone.

A tremendous amount of good-will and fellowship was the result of Play Night. Parents who had long shirked P. T. A. meeting were smoked out, and many came later to regular meetings. As for the children, "Boy," said Robin, the first-grader, "Play Night should be every month." "Well, annual, anyway," conceded his winded father.

Beth S. Hollyer

If Young People In Your Town Drink

"Activities in Alcohol Education," is the title of the new 24-page manual on programs for Allied Youth Posts and other youth groups engaged in alcohol fact-finding and alcohol-free recreation. A guide for the monthly or semi-monthly educational meetings of the Allied Youth Posts, most of which are officially sponsored by public high schools to carry on an active and progressive type of alcohol education and related forms of character training, it deals with party plans, original types of games and outings, and the month-by-month correlation of recreation with the educational, or facts programs.

"Activities in Alcohol Education" (25 cents, Allied Youth, Inc., National Education Association Building, Washington, D. C.), while designed to serve the chartered posts of this movement, should prove useful to any class, youth society, or club that functions in the secular or religious schools and in the community.

"Let's Organize Allied Youth" (10 cents) is a companion manual giving the reasons for and process of organizing the posts in high schools and community groups. The Constitution proposed for a chartered post forms part of the booklet, which also includes a complete statement on the duties of various officers and committees. These two bulletins when purchased at one time may be had for 30 cents.

"The Helps I Need" (free from Allied Youth, Inc.), has been revised to show the most effective and authoritative books, manuals, pamphlets, and other resources in alcohol education programs for young people from 14 to 30—the age group served in Allied Youth programs, activities and materials.

Though intended as a statement for a limited number of contributors to this national movement of alcohol education and alcohol-free recreation, "What We Do," usually proves interesting to leaders and friends of young people. The text traces the field work and organizational methods by which some very desirable results were secured in one rather typical community, whose alcohol problem for youth was actually bigger than the older citizens realized. There are many other references to the successful techniques of Allied Youth leaders and their groups, and numerous school leaders and other outstanding Americans are quoted in commendation of the movement. "What We Do" will be sent free to any leaders and friends of young people who are interested in this full analysis of the work.

"The Allied Youth," an eight-page monthly, continues to circulate widely outside Allied Youth's growing membership, and the demand grows for bundles of copies to be distributed among the people of senior class, school club, and neighborhood. A subscription costs $1 a year and single copies are 10 cents, with special rates for quantities.

Junior College Enrollment

Junior college enrollment in the United States has increased by 20 per cent in the last year; it has doubled in the last six years, and it has redoubled in the last 12 years, according to figures just issued by the American Association of Junior Colleges in its 1941 directory.

Girls in the Home Economics Classes at the Burton Junior High School, Grand Rapids, Mich., in studying child care, made a special excursion into the values of play. With their younger brothers and sisters as "guinea-pigs," they observed and experimented. Part of this work, to the delight of said "guinea-pigs," included making all sorts of toys out of odds and ends and trying them on the youngsters. Notice the ingenious use of clothespins in the doll furniture. Also the farm on a cooky pan. The report now is that the project has moved into several homes, with Mother and Dad enjoying the toy-shop activity along with Junior High School daughter.

Junior High School Girls Studying Values of Play to Children Make Toys for Their Own Younger Brothers and Sisters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Raggedy Ann, a hobby horse, a model farm, doll furniture, a peg game, stuffed animals, scrapbooks, puzzles. You thought it was a toy shop? No, it's just a few of the toys made by girls at Burton Junior High School as a part of their course in Child Care, which is a unit of the regular home economics work that all girls take.

Evidently they did just the right thing when they decided to use their younger brothers and sisters and the neighborhood children as subjects for observance, for the fact immediately became clear that toys are very important to little people. Their course bore out this observation for it stated that "play is the principal occupation of childhood," and that "toys are the tools of learning."

Then, it developed that the girls would like, not only to learn about toys, but to make some of them. Ingenuity and low cost were to enter into the making, it was agreed; so all sorts of scrap material, leftovers, and common household articles were utilized in the making. A little easy carpentry applied to small boxes and the addition of clothes pins, or spools, will make beds, and carts, and tables, and minature cupboards, they discovered. Even a fairy godmothers' transformation of pumpkin to coach could bring no more satisfaction than the appearance of Raggedy Ann's beneficent countenance from a plain white sock; or the fairytale change of white rats to horses could scarcely provide more stimulation than seeing a perky pony evolved from an old broomstick, buttons, a sock, and a bit of rope. Furthermore what could bring more fun to a noisy small boy than the drum made from a gallon can, with one end open and the other end laced with strips cut from an old inner tube? A cooky sheet, of course, is put to very good use when cookies are baked thereon; but its fascinating, too, to see it turned into a tiny farm with gray and brown ground of modeling clay, with birdseed roads, and a whole barnyard of cardboard animals mounted on spools or corks.

A most interesting development beyond the fact that the girls made and gave the toys to the younger children, is that several of them have continued the work at home, the fathers and mothers have become interested, and it has grown into a regular family recreation activity.

In approved educational fashion, these girls are "doing" along with their "learning." There is growth of spirit for them now in the making of toys for the younger brothers and sisters and neighbors. But even beyond this present education of heart, and hand, and intellect, is the preparation for the day which is yet far away—the day when these girls may be the mothers who understand the value of play and when each will be capable of helping to provide the right sort of play for her children, no matter what be her economic circumstances.

K. V. P.

To Help Your School: First Know Your Community

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

1. When the people of your community brag about their hometown's size is it because it is small or because it is large? What are the advantages they see? Do any of these advantages relate to the schools?

2. To what extent do schools perpetuate community interest, knowledge, and pride? Are there curriculum units on local history? Are there school celebrations which emphasize the community's traditions?

3. In what ways does your community recognize, promote, and profit from the contributions which different nationality groups can make? Are there celebrations, fiestas, art exhibits, foreign restaurants, musical organizations? Do the schools enrich their programs by drawing from the cultures and traditions of their patrons, or is it unfortunate to be a foreigner in your schools?

4. Somewhere in every community there should be facilities for helping persons to learn a vocation, to get a job, to decide what work they want to progress in, to secure additional training, to advance in their jobs. Where are there facilities in your community for guidance, training, and placement? Are they sufficient for the need?

5. What recreational and cultural facilities are provided at public expense: Playgrounds for children; municipal golf course; open-air theaters; amusement park; swimming pools; picnic grounds; tennis courts; club rooms; art gallery; ball parks; carnivals; libraries; museums; concerts; dancing? Are any of these provided commercially?

6. It is customary in many schools to include a study of housing as one of its social units. Is this done in the schools of your community? Do organizations of parents and teachers, college and university clubs, service clubs, and others show a constructive interest in the housing situation? What do people in your community think of persons who go to look at the poorest living quarters and who discuss housing problems? Is the public's attitude changing?

Well, what is this anyway—another quiz program?

It might be, and how many of us could answer every one! We ought to be able to, as citizens; for as citizens we should be interested in our schools.

These questions were chosen from among many in the new pamphlet "Know Your Community," published by the U. S. Office of Education. The questions and outlines and booklists in this stimulating little pamphlet deal with the following aspects of community characteristics: size, location, history, people, making a living, community organization and government, community health, recreation and cultural opportunities, housing, welfare services, and a final bibliography of outlines and guides for making community surveys.

The foreword, by Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant U. S. Commissioner of Education, emphasizes the fact that school board members and teachers, and also parent-teacher groups, clubs and civic organizations need to study their community in order to understand the problems of their public schools. This pamphlet, Leaflet No. 57 of the "Know Your School" series, is keyed to meeting this need through pertinent questions and projects related to making a survey.

The Office of Education at the request of the American Association of University Women in 1937 began the preparation of a series of study outlines for the use of the local branches of that organization, Dr. Goodykoontz writes further. Four outlines mimeographed and sent to the AAUW were so well received by that organization and others, that a series under the general title "Know Your School" was projected. To date, including the present one there are nine of these. They give help along the following lines: Know Your Board of Education, Your Superintendent, Your School Principal, Your Teacher, Your School Child, How the Schools Are Financed, Your State Educational Program, Your School Library, Your Community. Other outlines in the series will be issued from time to time. All are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each.

Millicent Taylor

Teach Us Some Marketable Skill in High School

The Youth Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Chairman:

On the Education Page for April 26 my attention was first attracted to the article, "Is Your High School Training Your Youngsters for an Actual World?" After reading that, I naturally read the remaining articles on the page; and I enjoyed them all.

Of particular interest was the article dealing with the education of the children of migrant workers in California, "A Town That Changed Its Mind." Here is a field much overlooked in this country's frenzied attempt to stave off chaos and the downfall of the democratic ideal. Yet is it not true that to preserve democracy we must make it work here in this country? How excellent it is, then, that a town has taken the forward step in this important phase of our country's forward progress and is contributing its part toward making this truly the "land of opportunity." No higher tribute can be paid the civic leaders of a community than to say that they are genuinely and unselfishly concerned over the welfare and education of children who are not as fortunate as some. Such education and child welfare work is unquestionably sowing the seeds of a finer, greater America, an America that comes closer to the ideal of its founders, of freedom, justice, and opportunity for all. And to achieve this we must begin by casting out ignorance and poverty before we can successfully combat dangerous ideologies.

* * *

But returning to the article which first caught my notice, the article dealing with the survey of the usefulness of the modern High School education, I should like to say that it was of particular interest to me because I feel that our present High School educational system is deficient in many respects. I feel that it is turning out, production-line fashion, a yearly crop of young people unfitted for taking their rightful place in society and leading a useful and productive life.

Particularly is this so in the case of students who have prepared for college. So often a person finds he cannot complete his college education on account of uncertain financial conditions, and so after a year or two or three of college he finds himself without further finances; he must immediately go to work. It is then, when he starts off by evaluating his assets, that he finds himself deficient in any talent that has any market value to a prospective employer.

In some cases, rather the exception, he is able to enter clerical work by virtue of some skill that he has cultivated, particularly typewriting. But he feels rather frustrated in his attempts to get ahead; for after spending much time and money on a college education, or on the few years in college that he has been able to manage, he is in some ways actually inferior to those who went to work immediately upon finishing High School.

Thus it seems to me that modern High School educators should devote more effort to solving this problem and set up more adequate provision for vocational education even for those expecting to go on to college. Perhaps a good place to start would be with a course in typewriting and possibly stenography. The skill so obtained would be of great help in college in writing papers, reports, notes, and so forth; and the student would find that he had a tangible, marketable asset if he had to seek employment, either part-time employment to ease his college budget or full-time employment should he be unable to complete college.

* * *

Something must be done to ease the sense of frustration and futility that modern youth sometimes encounters in its own thinking. We must remember that some of the European "isms" and ideologies that we are striving to combat, grew and flourished upon the soil of discontentment by promising frustrated youth big returns for their support. The same danger faces this country, today.

You are doing much to ease this and similar situations by your truthful reporting of good news. For that I thank you very much.

(Mr.) A. H. S., Rhode Island.

A Tuesday column.

No Substitute For A Good Teacher

There is no substitute for a good teacher. There never was nor will there ever be. No labor-saving device will ever waive the need for a good teacher. . . . The president of the college is no substitute for her, nor is the principal of the school. Her failure is but the prelude to theirs, since, by any logic, they exist in order that the service she has to perform may exist. All the gadgets that man has devised for the schoolroom will not redeem a poor teacher though they may help a good one. . . . A poor teacher fashions the curriculum into the rigidity of a catechism which tends to create an unbearable tedium and a spiritual sterility. A good teacher conceives the curriculum to be the unified stuff of man's achievements and dreams. . . . It is her mission to save the good that man has done, and to make sure its increase.

Peabody Journal of Education

These Are Mine

To others' lists I add my own,
Of things I love and cherish dear.
Pansies, gold and purple velvet,
Bluebonnets under a dome of blue-blue sky;
Bronze chrysanthemums on Thanksgiving day;
Sounds of rain pattering on a tin roof
Or dropping forlornly from the eaves:
The blaze of neon signs in red and blue and white:
The intense green of plants washed by a cool April shower:
The smell of ham and eggs, fried chicken, and warm milk;
The dark heavens lighted by little pinpoints of flame;
My home encircled by low round cedar-covered hills.

Martha Moore, Class of '43, in Daedalian, Texas State College for Women

Through the Editor's Window

Teachers and Community Living

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Modern Problems in Community Living," is the theme of the 45th convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, meeting in Boston this week. This column today, therefore, is addressed to the parent members of the P. T. A (also to parent-citizens of cities and towns and rural districts back home), and concerns some aspects of "modern problems in community living" which teachers face.

Let us think for a purposeful moment about our "home town."

First, where do our local school teachers live? Today education is an "all-out" activity; it can't be confined to classroom periods. Teachers need to know home conditions of their children; need if possible to experience the life of the community in which the children live. Do some of your teachers commute from distances? When they put on their hats do they leave behind, except in imagination, everything that makes up their pupils' daily lives? Although city teachers probably ought not to have to live in tenement districts in order to understand their pupils, I know some who prefer to do so, living gloriously in settlement houses and local "Y's." But I know, too, of wealthy residential suburbs so cliquy and so expensive that the teachers of the local schools can't afford to live where they teach. Again, the only living arrangements available in some communities are a few low-income private homes where a "boarder" has no privacy. What do you as parents do to make a choice of suitable living arrangements available to your local teachers?

* * *

More than the mere physical arrangements is the aspect of attraction. A teacher will gladly seek living quarters in the community where she works, and may put up with some inconvenience, if she feels that the citizens of that community are eager to make her one of themselves.

Second, do your local teachers face aggressive criticism of their personal actions? Are they allowed to "be individuals," to live their own lives; or are their clothes, their habits, their means of recreation subjected to much sharper criticism than if they were ordinary citizens? Many a teacher has been driven out of a community by sharp-tongued parents, who were in fact lenient enough with themselves on the same counts. It is true that a teacher as a public servant is not an independent private citizen in every way; but adverse criticism seldom has changed the sort of person who does not realize this, and at the end of a year another teacher, who does realize it, could be engaged instead—and will be more likely to come if it is a friendly and not a critical community. Furthermore, even teachers have the right to live their own lives some of the time!

* * *

Another community problem teachers often have to face is that of having slight chance to make real friends locally. Unless you have been a teacher you parents cannot know what it is like to be invited into some pleasant home of the community in which you have come to teach, only to find some time during the evening that you were not asked for your own sake but because your hostess merely wished to talk to you about Bobby. You don't mind shop talk—in fact, sometimes welcome it; but if it is to be part of the program it ought to be mentioned in the invitation. I have heard teachers list with appreciation these parents who seemed sincerely to enjoy them as persons; who never mentioned school during the evening unless briefly to express gratitude. Teachers need to have real friends in the community in which they live. When you parents ask your friends into your homes, you don't do it because you want to get something out of them through their contact with a business or profession. You think of them as friends, not primarily as lawyers, salesmen, homemakers. Teachers like to be enjoyed after school as individuals, not as "teachers."

* * *

Some communities automatically make their teachers guest members of the local clubs, men's and women's. This may be enough to get things started; but in most communities a definite effort to bring them into local activities is necessary also. Here again they should be thought of not as a class of professionals, but as separate individuals with special gifts and interests. And helping them to feel a part of the community isn't just a case of getting them to do something. Teachers are busy people and should not be demanded for Scout and other youth groups just because they are teachers of young people. There are many ways of including them, actively and otherwise. An aim of all these, though, should be that they may come to feel they "belong."

We are much better than we used to be; but the fact that many of our teachers gladly live where they do not work; or, living in the community where they teach, yet have no real homelife in it and do not seem like citizens of the community, friends of its homeowners, show us that we still need to improve. And I give to you who form the parent membership of the P. T. A. and to parent-citizens everywhere this situation as among our "modern problems in community living."

A Tuesday Column

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The Home Forum

Charles Dickens's First Book

I AM quite prepared to believe that there do not exist many members of the newspaper public who have read, without skipping, two whole English classics of anything like the length of Henry Fielding's "Tom Jones, a Foundling," which in my edition runs to two volumes—and all 938 pages of small print—and Charles Dickens's "Sketches by Boz"—a lesser matter of 526 large pages of type just as small—in the space of one month, as I have recently done.

I did not of set design cram these two famous books into so short a space of time. "Tom Jones" I had previously essayed on at least a dozen occasions and had been vanquished. But this time I read it through to the end; and, if there was a deal in it which I did not like and a deal which I found definitely dull, I confess I gained considerably on balance by my perseverance. And, having come to its end, I determined to read a Dickens volume, that I might learn something of how the English world and its people, its manners, and its customs had changed in the fourscore years or so that had passed between the publication of the one book and the other. I chose "Sketches by Boz" because I have a habit—an amiable habit, in my opinion—when I do return nowadays to an author whom I have been neglecting, of choosing his first book in the hope that I shall have time and inclination to read through the whole lot in the order in which they were written. In this case, this habit of mine well suited my purposed contrast; for "Tom Jones" appeared in 1749 and "Sketches by Boz," containing, as it does, "the earliest productions of their Author written from time to time to meet the exigencies of a Newspaper or of a Magazine," between 1833 and 1835.

* * *

When, however, I had finished the second book, I found that the two were not, after all, so very suitable for purposes of comparison and contrast; for "Tom Jones" dealt much with life outside the home counties and with Mayfair, while the Dickens short stories and sketches were of the London people, and had little to do with fashion and wealth but much with the lower middle-class, with poverty and crime and the shabby-genteel world from Somerstown to Vauxhall, from Greenwich to Clapham Rise. Contrast, therefore, was not served so greatly as I should have wished. All the same, I do urge my readers to take the Dickens volume from their shelves. It will repay them, and all the more readily if it has the old Cruikshank illustrations—although they are not, it must be confessed, Cruikshank at his best.

What a world Dickens must have known and frequented as a young man! He was born only a few years earlier than my own grandfather and it was extraordinary to me that a whole generation of men and women, whom I have known, lived in, or at least had the opportunity of knowing at close quarters, that world. Why, they may have talked with Mr. Watkins Tottle and have visited the original of the "lock-up house" of the sheriff's-officer, Mr. Solomon Jacobs (who looked after recalcitrant debtors) in Cursitor Street, have gone to Ramsgate with the Tuggs family or to the Nore and back in the "Endeavour" with Mr. Percy Noggs—but stop! These names can mean nothing to the majority of my readers, for few if any of them can have read through all the Sketches, the Scenes, the Characters, and the Tales, of which that first Dickens book is made up.

* * *

It is all about London or about the neighboring districts in which citizens of those days used to distract themselves or in which, in the evenings of their successful middle-class days, they would retire as Mr. Gabriel Parsons did, to the dignity of "a cardboard-looking house with disguised windows, and a lawn like a large sheet of green letter-paper"; and, when you have read it through and have really mastered it, you will be able, if you have one of Mr. Wells's time-machines at your disposal, to revisit the world into which your grandparents were born and in which they worked and played and found their mates. And it is cheering to find that, taking Charles Dickens as witness—and he was as good a witness as you could have chosen—the vast majority of things have much improved.

To take one instance, between the time that the scene, "A Visit to Newgate"—not the present Newgate, mind you, but the horrific building associated with Jack Sheppard and the "Beggar's Opera"—was written and three years later, a footnote was added: "The regulation of the prison relative to the confinement of prisoners during the day, their sleeping at night, their taking their meals, and other matters of gaol economy have all altered—greatly for the better." And what you will recognize as curious modern survivals of the century-old past crop up in the book. The eating-house "somewhere near Bucklersbury," to which the "tall, thin, pale person in a black coat, scanty grey trousers, little pinched-up gaiters, and brown beaver gloves" repaired every day at five o'clock for his dinner, is to be seen, altered not at all, in a half-dozen places in London by those who know the town. Try Snow's in Sherwood Street, just off Piccadilly Circus, and you will see its very spit and image—save that there is no longer a waiter "with a rather confidential manner."

* * *

Certainly eating-house customs have persisted, too. When Mr. Thomas Potter and his friend, Mr. Robert Smithers, "clerks in the City," had drawn their quarter's salary and decided to make a night of it, they started their evening with a "nice snug, comfortable dinner consisting of a little procession of four chops and four kidneys following each other and attended by divers cushions of bread and wedges of cheese. . . ." Their bill came to twelve shillings and twopence. They gave the odd tenpence to the waiter, which is just about the same tip in proportion as a mean but flashy host would give now at that eating-house beloved by Americans, Simpson's in the Strand. Not that he would have got all that food, even before the Great War, for anything like that sum—no, not even at Snow's. For a sum three times as much, perhaps, judging by Charles Dickens's account of his clerks' appetites and consumptions!

Evidently money went much, much further in those days. Mr. Samuel Watkins, a "journeyman carpenter of small dimensions," whose hair was "twisted into the outer corner of each eye, till it formed a variety of that description of semi-curls, usually known as 'haggerawators,'" and whose "earnings were all sufficient for his wants, varying from eighteen shilling to one pound five, weekly," and whose "sabbath waistcoats were dazzling," started to "Keep Company" with Miss Jemina Evans on that sum!

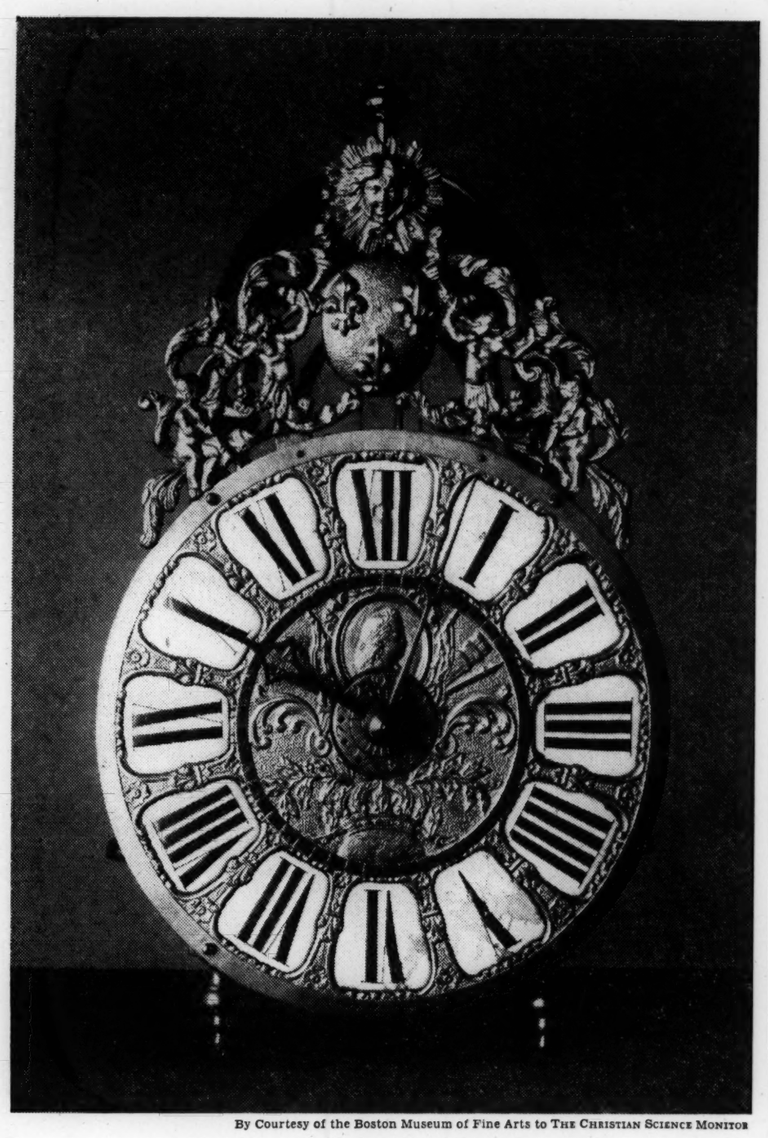
You do not, of course, find the mature Charles Dickens in this book, although the sunshine of public favor was on the point of making the bush to bloom. It is full of true Dickens descriptions: "Mr. Tibbs was to Mrs. Tibbs what the 0 is in 90—he was of some importance *with* her—he was nothing without her."

* * *

What, by the way, does the word "spoffish" connote? Mr. Flamwell, Mr. Malderton's friend, who pretended to know everybody, "was a little spoffish man, with green spectacles." Mr. Percy Noakes, who "seldom dined at his own expense," was "spoffish."

I could go on quoting from "Sketches by Boz" for columns, but space is exhausted. Let me, however, warn the visitor to London that the Gardens of Gray's Inn Square no longer have as "ordinary adjuncts flaunting nursery-maids, and town-made children with parenthetical legs."

GRANT RICHARDS



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AN ORNATE FRENCH CLOCK OF THE REGENCY PERIOD

THIS CLOCK is the work of an unknown maker in France, during the Regency period of the eighteenth century. It has traces of the symbolism of the reign of Louis XIV, just ended, and a hint of the greater delicacy of workmanship that was encouraged in the subsequent period by Louis XV, thus embodying interesting evidence of definite transitional characteristics. The face is gilt and the numerals are on enamel.

Spiritual Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A TIME like the present, when thought is being widely turned towards the problems of defense, it is highly important that due consideration be given to the following pertinent questions. First, against whom or what are we most in need of protection? Secondly, on whom, or on what, should we rely for protection? Thirdly, what can we as individuals do to ensure our own protection, in order that we may be in the best possible position to serve our God, our country, and mankind?

The answers to these questions may be found in the first eight verses of the fourth chapter of the epistle of James, the first verse of which reads, "From whence come wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?" Having thus exposed the source of all the disturbing elements which foment strife, and which often operate so subtly as to evade detection, the apostle proceeds to point out the remedy for evil in general. Then he answers the second question, saying: "Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you." In the eighth verse we find the answer to the last question, as follows: "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you. Cleanse your hands, ye sinners; and purify your hearts, ye double minded." Herein is indicated a necessary step in true defense. Surely one cannot resist the forces of evil with a whole heart while he is himself "double minded," bound by false beliefs and carnal desires.

The discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy has thrown a new light upon the Scriptures, revealing their practical value in relation to human affairs. It is now becoming better understood that there is in reality but one Mind, and therefore that the carnal or mortal mind is unreal. Of this so-called mind Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 114), "Usage classes both evil and good together as *mind;* therefore, to be understood, the author calls sick and sinful humanity *mortal mind,*—meaning by this term the flesh opposed to Spirit, the human mind and evil in contradistinction to the divine Mind, or Truth and good." As a mistaken belief can never be made to harmonize with spiritual man, the idea or reflection of God, so the human consciousness cannot be at peace within itself while it entertains incompatible elements or beliefs. Christ Jesus came to teach mankind how to overcome evil with good; and Christian Science, based upon his teaching, presents the logical and demonstrable proposition that the oneness and allness of God imply the unreality of all that is unlike Him.

It is axiomatic that a nation can be no stronger than the character of its people. The question of true defense should begin, therefore, with individual spiritual instruction. In the days of the Old Testament, the shepherd boy David, equipped only with a sling and a few smooth pebbles, but with implicit faith in God's protecting power, went out to meet the champion Philistine warrior. The victory which David won over Goliath was not merely a personal triumph; it was a proof that "one on God's side is a majority." All Israel benefited from the defeat of the pagan giant, and posterity has ever since derived spiritual strength from this Biblical narrative. Today there are countless unsung heroes who are going forth to defend their countries with faith in the righteousness of the cause they represent. The conviction that the only real victory is a triumph of right over wrong is so deeply rooted in the Christian consciousness that no temporary defeat or prolonged self-sacrifice can shake the determination of one thus grounded.

Had Christendom been more consistent in following its own professed beliefs, there can be no doubt that the world today would be solving its problems more peacefully and effectively. As human thought is now constituted, however, adequate armaments are undoubtedly necessary to guard against internal foes and foreign invaders; but the fact that there is a better way—the spiritual way—should never be lost sight of, for no problem is ever solved permanently by the mere suppression of evil by physical force.

Throughout her writings Mrs. Eddy has shown men how to defend thought against the aggression of the carnal so-called mind. On page 29 of Science and Health, for example, she says: "Christians must take up arms against error at home and abroad. They must grapple with sin in themselves and in others, and continue this warfare until they have finished their course." Mrs. Eddy never overlooked the fact that practical human steps must be taken; and on a certain occasion, when war seemed imminent, she wrote, "If our nation's rights or honor were seized, every citizen would be a soldier and woman would be armed with power girt for the hour" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 277). It is plain, therefore, that the only absolute protection lies in the spiritual realm. Hence we see the need to follow the Apostle James' injunction, "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Protection spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A UNE ÉPOQUE comme celle-ci, où la pensée se tourne généralement vers les problèmes de la défense, il importe de considérer les questions suivantes, qui sont bien de saison. Premièrement, contre qui ou contre quoi devons-nous surtout être protégés? Deuxièmement, sur qui ou sur quoi faut-il compter comme protection? Troisièmement, que pouvons-nous faire d'une manière individuelle pour assurer notre protection, ce qui nous permettra de servir le mieux possible notre Dieu, notre pays, le genre humain?

Nous pouvons trouver la réponse à ces questions dans l'épître de Jacques, aux huit premiers versets du chapitre quatre. Le verset un nous dit: "D'où viennent les luttes, et d'où viennent les querelles parmi vous? N'est-ce pas de vos passions qui combattent dans vos membres?" Ayant ainsi fait voir la source de tous les éléments perturbateurs qui fomentent la discorde et qui souvent opèrent d'une façon si subtile qu'ils passent inaperçus, l'apôtre indique le remède au mal considéré sous ses aspects généraux. Voici maintenant la réponse à la seconde question: "Soumettez-vous donc à Dieu; résistez au diable, et il fuira loin de vous." Enfin, au verset huit, la dernière question trouve sa réponse donnée en ces termes: "Approchez-vous de Dieu, et il s'approchera de vous. Pécheurs, nettoyez vos mains, et vous dont l'âme est irrésolue, purifiez vos cœurs!" Ceci indique un acte nécessaire à la vraie défense. Il est clair que nul ne peut résister de tout son cœur aux forces du mal tant que son âme est partagée, tant qu'il se soumet aux fausses croyances et aux désirs charnels.

La découverte de la Science Chrétienne par Mary Baker Eddy a jeté sur les Écritures une lumière nouvelle, révélant leur valeur pratique quant aux problèmes de ce monde. Maintenant les humains peuvent mieux comprendre qu'il existe en réalité un seul Entendement, et que dès lors l'entendement charnel ou mortel est illusoire. A la page 114 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures),* Mrs. Eddy, au sujet de ce pseudo-entendement mortel, donne l'explication suivante: "L'usage veut que le mal et le bien soient tous deux classés ensemble en tant qu'*entendement;* aussi, pour se faire comprendre, l'auteur appelle-t-elle l'humanité qui souffre et qui pèche, *entendement mortel,* — voulant dire par ce terme la chair opposée à l'Esprit, l'entendement humain et le mal en contraste avec l'Entendement divin, ou la Vérité et le bien." Aucun accord n'est possible entre une croyance erronée et l'homme spirituel, idée ou réflexion de Dieu; de même, tant qu'elle nourrit des éléments ou des croyances incompatibles, la conscience humaine ne peut connaître la paix intérieure. Le Christ Jésus vint nous apprendre comment on surmonte le mal par le bien; la Science Chrétienne, fondée sur les enseignements du Maître, avance cette proposition logique, démontrable: l'unicité et la totalité de Dieu impliquent l'irréalité de tout ce qui Lui est dissemblable.

Il est évident qu'une nation ne saurait être forte si le caractère de son peuple est faible. Aussi la vraie défense devrait-elle commencer par l'instruction spirituelle de l'individu. L'Ancien Testament nous montre le jeune berger David, qui n'avait pour armes que sa fronde et quelques cailloux bien polis; mais avec une foi implicite en Dieu, une confiance sans réserve dans Son pouvoir protecteur, il s'avança contre le champion des Philistins, leur meilleur homme de guerre. La victoire que David remporta sur Goliath n'était pas simplement un triomphe personnel; c'était la preuve qu'un "seul homme du côté de Dieu, constitue une majorité." La défaite du géant païen fut un bienfait pour tout Israël; et le récit que nous en donne la Bible a été pour les générations successives une source de force spirituelle. Aujourd'hui, d'innombrables héros souvent inconnus vont défendre leur pays, car ils ont foi dans la justice de la cause qu'il représente. La certitude que le triomphe du bien sur le mal constitue la seule victoire réelle est profondément ancrée dans la conscience chrétienne; aussi les défaites temporaires, les longues tribulations, les sacrifices à consentir ne peuvent-ils ébranler la résolution de ceux qui s'appuient sur ce fait.

Sans doute, si la chrétienté avait fidèlement suivi les règles qu'elle professe, le monde résoudrait aujourd'hui ses problèmes dans des voies plus paisibles et plus efficaces. Pour le moment, étant donné la condition présente de la pensée humaine, il est certain que des armements considérables sont nécessaires pour nous défendre contre un double danger — les ennemis à l'intérieur et l'invasion étrangère; mais ne perdons jamais de vue le fait qu'il existe une meilleure méthode, la méthode spirituelle, car aucun problème ne se résout d'une manière permanente par l'emploi de la force physique écrasant le mal.

Que de fois dans ses ouvrages Mrs. Eddy nous enseigne à défendre notre pensée contre les agressions du pseudo-entendement charnel! Voici par exemple ce qu'elle dit a la page 29 de *Science et Santé:* "Il faut que les chrétiens prennent les armes contre l'erreur en eux-mêmes et au dehors. Il faut qu'ils combattent le péché en eux-mêmes et dans les autres, et qu'ils continuent cette guerre jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient achevé leur course." Mrs. Eddy savait que sur le plan humain, il faut prendre des mesures pratiques; elle n'oubliait jamais cela, et en une certaine occasion, quand la guerre paraissait imminente, elle écrivit: "Si l'on violait les droits ou l'honneur de notre nation, tout citoyen serait soldat et la femme serait armée d'un pouvoir qu'elle revêtirait pour faire face à l'exigence du moment" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany,* p. 277). En tout cas, il est certain que la seule protection absolue se trouve dans le domaine spirituel. Aussi voyons-nous la nécessité d'obéir à cet ordre de l'apôtre Jacques: "Approchez-vous de Dieu, et il s'approchera de vous."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Land With Nothing to Remember

LAKE LOUISE is of another world. Imagine a little round lake 6000 feet up, a mile across, closed in by great cliffs of brown rock, around the shoulders of which are thrown mantles of close dark pine. At one end the lake is fed by a vast glacier, and its milky tumbling stream; and the glacier climbs to snow-fields of one of the highest and loveliest peaks in the Rockies, which keeps perpetual guard over the scene. To this place you go up three or four miles from the railway. There is the hotel at one end of the lake, facing the glacier; else no sign of humanity. From the windows you may watch the water and the peaks all day, and never see the same view twice. In the lake, ever-changing, is Beauty herself, as nearly visible to mortal eyes as she may ever be. The water, beyond the flowers, is green, always a different green. Sometimes it is tranquil, glassy, shot with blue, of a peacock tint. Then a little wind awakes in the distance, and ruffles the surface, yard by yard, covering it with a myriad tiny wrinkles, till half the lake is milky emerald, while the rest still sleeps. And, at length, the whole is astir, and the sun catches it, and Lake Louise is a web of laughter, the opal distillation of all the buds of all the spring. On either side go up the dark processional pines, mounting to the sacred peaks, devout, kneeling, motionless, in an ecstasy of homely adoration, like the donors and their families in a Flemish picture. Among these you may wander for hours by little rambling paths, over white and red and golden flowers, and, continually, you spy little lakes, hidden away, each a shy, soft jewel of a new strange tint of green or blue, mutable and lovely. And beyond all is the glacier and the vast fields and peaks of eternal snow.

If you watch the great white cliff, from the foot of which the glacier flows—seven miles away, but it seems two—you will sometimes see a little puff of silvery smoke go up, thin, and vanish. A few seconds later comes the roar of terrific, distant thunder. The mountains tower and smile unregarding in the sun. It was an avalanche. And if you climb any of the ridges or peaks around, there are discovered other valleys and heights and ranges, wild and desert, stretching endlessly away. As day draws to an end, the shadows on the snow turn bluer, the crying of innumerable waters hushes, and the immense, bare ramparts of westward-facing rock that guard the great valley win a rich, golden-brown radiance. Long after the sun has set they seem to give forth the splendour of the day. . . .

On such a height and at some such hour as this, I sat and considered the nature of the country of this continent. . . .

It is indeed a new world. How far away seem those grassy, moonlit places in England that have been Roman camps or roads, where there is always serenity, and the spirit of a purpose at rest, and the sunlight flashes upon more than flint! Here one is perpetually a first comer. The land is virginal, and the wind cleaner than elsewhere, and every lake newborn, and each day is the first day. The flowers are less conscious than English flowers, the breezes have nothing to remember, and everything to promise. . . . This is the essence of the grey freshness and brisk melancholy of this land.—RUPERT BROOKE, in "Letters From America." (New York: Scribner.)

Motion We Never See

THE STORY OF any flower is not one of stillness, but of faint gradations of movement that we cannot see. The widening and lengthening of petals, the furling and unfurling of leaves, are too gentle for our uneducated eyes. The white convolvulus that flowers only for a day meets the early light folded as if with careful fingers, and dusk finds it folded in almost the same way. You would think that the stillness had never been broken; yet between dawn and twilight the flower's life-work has been completed in one series of smooth, delicate motions. The hour of the pointed bud has been followed by hours of change, until the time of the open blossom and the feeding bee; and even in that triumphant moment a faint tremor shook the spread corolla, and the final silent furling had begun. During the whole drama the flower had seemed stationary — like many spirits that grow from sheath to bud, open golden treasure and close again before our eyes—and we never see.—From "The Spring of Joy," in "A Mary Webb Anthology," edited by H. B. L. WEBB. (New York: Dutton.)

Blossom Time

Stars in a shower
Bud and flower
Purple and green and white,
And foaming lilacs
And thorny smilax
Nod in the golden light.

Stars in a flower
Bloom and shower
Coral and emerald sheen,
And magnolia petals
And spiny nettles
Carpet the velvet green.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

Hail and Farewell

A bird comes out of nowhere
and lights in a tree;
the branches sway
as if in greeting
as he firmly settles
on the limb
and looks about.
Then for some unknown
bird-like reason,
off again he goes;
the branches sway to
his departure
as if waving farewell.

HELEN ECKERT

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 20-21 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1941

Women Voters Join in Drive For Defense

Head of Bay State unit tells of plans geared to arouse public to national crisis.

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 20—Blackouts and bombings may not be the immediate experience of citizens of Massachusetts, but the "battle of production" is, in the opinion of Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, which opened its two-day annual convention at the Hotel Bancroft this morning.

Mrs. Brown, in an interview prior to the conference, said that the chief objective of the League at this, its twenty-first annual convention, will be to gear its program to the national defense emergency.

It proposes to do this by means of a campaign, amounting really to a crusade, which the League will undertake in order to "stimulate an enormously aroused public opinion," Mrs. Brown disclosed.

People Too Apathetic

People are too apathetic to the seriousness of the situation in which they are already plunged by this gigantic "battle of production," she believes. It will be the purpose of the League to arouse the citizens of this States to a realization of why this "battle" is necessary, why it must be won.

The campaign of public education will stress the fact that the national emergency is bound to have a profound effect on family life. There will be many things, Mrs. Brown stated, that people will have to do without because of Government priorites. There will be heavy taxation, too, for which the public should be prepared.

Speaking later before over 200 delegates from all parts of the State, Mrs. Brown declared that the "foremost task confronting the United States now is to make its aid to Britain effective."

The League's part, she said, will be to help people "to understand why this vast production is needed, what is blocking it, what it will cost, how it must be paid for, and how supplies must reach Great Britain once they are produced."

Study of Production

In her informal remarks before the conference, Mrs. Brown disclosed that the League was making a particular study of labor and industry, especially with relation to strikes. She pointed out that while the policy of the League favors collective bargaining, it is much concerned about the strikes which are tying up important defense contracts.

She wished to make clear, however, that she did not feel that labor was always the side which was to blame. There are two sides to these issues, always, she added.

In order to get some clearer light on the subject, the League will have as one of its speakers this evening L. Metcalfe Walling of the United States Department of Labor, who will speak on "Labor and Defense," and has been asked by the League to include information on the problem of strikes.

"The State and Defense"

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be the other guest speaker, and his subject will deal with "The State and Defense."

Presidents of the local leagues were guests of honor at the luncheon today, with Mrs. John J. Mahoney, Chairman of the organization, presiding.

Mrs. Robert Service, Jr., President of the Worcester League, welcomed the State League to Worcester.

"Where Democracy Begins" was the subject of the luncheon meeting, with Mrs. C. Edward Buchen of Andover, Mrs. Brenton K. Fisk of Cambridge, Mrs. Carlo Piscitello of Framingham, Mrs. Roger Stone of Hingham, and Mrs. Arthur Rice of Worcester participating in the debate.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT ↑
TOMORROW ↓
COLDER RAIN WARM FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday: continued moderate temperature tonight; warmer Wednesday; light variable winds tonight becoming southwest and increasing slowly on Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 55 degrees.

Maine: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer over north and fair and warmer over south portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds tonight becoming southwest and increasing to moderate Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

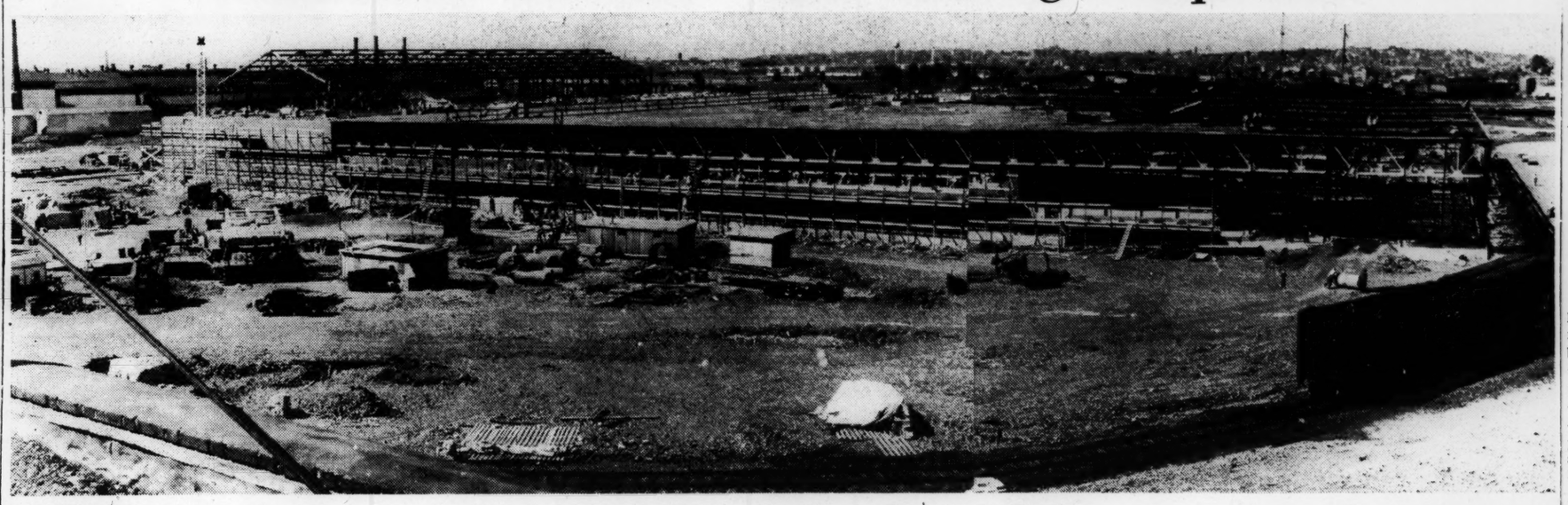
	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	75	New Orleans	71	86
Chicago	63	82	New York	65	74
Denver	43	46	Norfolk	64	80
Kansas City	69	87	Philadelphia	63	82
Los Angeles	61	79	St. Louis	69	85
Miami	77	89	San Francisco	59	80
Minneapolis	62	88	Washington	66	82

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 20.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:26 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Wednesday, 8:49 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:33 p. m.

Windowless 'Blackout' Plant Nearing Completion



By a Staff Photographer

Not a Speck of Light Will Seep Out Because There Are No Windows

Superchargers for airplane engines will be built in this new factory of the General Electric Company, now under way in West Everett. It is being constructed for "blackout" purposes against air attack, and for perfect insulation and air conditioning.

Defense Plant In Everett Up Like Mushroom

Windowless structure for G. E. incorporates latest modes in 'blackout' air conditioning.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The first defense plant in Metropolitan Boston and one of the very first in the United States that can be operated on a 24-hour schedule without emitting a single ray of light for enemy detection from the air, is rapidly nearing completion by the General Electric Company in West Everett at a pace said to be unprecedented in steel frame, factory construction fields.

Three weeks ago there was nothing but a great expanse of marshlands alongside the Revere Beach Parkway where the $1,500,000 window-less plant to be used for making superchargers for airplane engines is now a completed framework of steel. Steel sheets being laid on the roof will be camouflaged to blend the eitre plant into the marshlands. The sheets will also provide a top deck as well as a sound-absorbent ceiling.

What Democracy Can Do

General Electric officials are already hailing the construction venture as proving the genius of engineers in a democracy that "can work faster than any other Country in the world when the need for speed arises."

How fast the construction has progressed, only persons living in the vicinity of the place can really understand. About three weeks ago, the Bethlehem Steel Company delivered the first 16 carloads of a 1,600-ton steel framework to the Turner Construction Company in Everett. Maximum speed was also noted in the placement of footings by the Raymond Concrete Pile Company. Only the technician knows what it means to set 770 caissons at an average rate of 25 a day on the 15-acre plant plot. To the layman, it is enough to know that this just about sets a new record for pile setting.

Building a plant without windows either in the walls or roof requires radical departures in many phases of construction. Lighting, for instance, must be as near daylight as possible, to be obtained through new flourescent units. Ventilation and air-conditioning not only gve an outdoor aspect to interior working, but dirt, dust, drafts, and glare are said to be totally eliminated. Also economies are made in window maintenance which ordinarily ranges in the five figures for a plant of this size.

Forward Step in Peace, Too

These are factors industrially important in peacetime pursuits as well as wartime emergencies. Engineers have recognized that for years and have been working toward that goal with the usual peacetime cautiousness. But wartime emergencies produce the capital and the urge needed to lift industry into new channels of progress. And that is what the Everett plant is said by General Electric officials to symbolize along with the Douglas Aircraft plant at Long Beach, Calif., and the North American Aviation plant in Dallas, Texas, which have also done away with factory windows.

On the basis of comfortable working conditions, the "hermetically sealed" factory is necessary, the engineers say, for complete insulation against cold and heat, for uniform lighting without having to compete against the brilliancy of the sun's days, and for proper air conditioning. Thorough air conditioning, it is said, cannot be obtained in plants where windows let in the cold or the heat, even though the windows are sealed.

The plant will provide five acres of unobstructed production floor space under one roof. Commenting on windowless construction, J. G. Trudinger, plant engineer at the Lynn Works of the General Electric Company, said this morning:

"In buildings where machine parts are finished to limits of one ten-thousandth of an inch, and where sudden temperature changes affect the efficiency of these tools, inside temperatures must be perfectly controlled with air conditioning. This can now be done and all the heat necessary in winter can be provided from the liberation of heat from manufacturing processes until the outdoor temperature drops to 15 below zero.

"When the present emergency is over and the story of present-day building progress is written, the windowless factory in this critical period will assume a conspicuous position."

Mrs. Roosevelt —'We Can Be Driven to War'

PORTLAND, Maine, May 20 (AP)—Although the people of the United States are opposed to war, Mrs. Franklin D, Roosevelt said today, there "is a growing sentiment that there are certain things we cannot have happen here" and "we can be driven to war" to prevent them.

Mrs. Roosevelt's expression came in an interview during a brief stop here as she traveled to Augusta to be a luncheon guest of Gov. and Mrs. Sumner Sewall before continuing on to a Bangor speaking engagement.

To a query regarding war sentiment in the United States, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I don't think you can find any people, young or old, men or women, who want to go to war."

She added, however, that "the people are gradually getting to feel that the fall of Great Britain would be the fall of our own defenses."

Mrs. Roosevelt declared there were many things "more immediate" than learning to shoot for women to do to aid the national defense, and said that the new Federal civilian defense agency would announce a women's program soon.

President Roosevelt yesterday selected Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York to head the new agency.

All women's groups now organized and functioning, Mrs. Roosevelt said, would be able to come under the women's section.

Brass Workers To Demand More

WATERBURY, Conn., May 20 (AP)—Three of Connecticut's major brass firms, engaged in filling thousands of dollars of national defense contracts, were faced today, a union official claimed, with a demand for a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase.

John J. Driscoll, Secretary of the State Congress of Industrial Organizations Council, said shop stewards of five Locals of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union (C. I. O.) declared they were prepared to press for the raise at a meeting here last night.

The union leader listed these stewards as representing the Bridgeport Brass Company, whose management was to be informed of this action at a conference today; the American Brass Company of Waterbury, with branches in Torrington and Ansonia; and the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury and its Oakville division.

Mentioned by Mr. Driscoll too, were the Acme Wire Corporation of New Haven, and the Bristol Brass Company, also large concerns.

P. T. A. Told Criticism Threatens Schools

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The most serious problem confronting the schools at this time is the increasing criticism of teachers, textbooks, courses of study, and school expenditures by numerous individuals and by organizations representing businessmen, taxpayers and others, Donald DuShane, President of the National Education Association, told the National Congress of Parent Teachers today in Boston.

Failure to put "the protection and improvement of our schools among the foremost of our imperative defense measures" is a "grave lack of foresight"; and the most serious of the criticisms, Dr. DuShane declared, are those attacking the loyalty and patriotism of the teaching profession.

"It is claimed that numerous teachers are attempting to undermine our children's faith in our democracy and that vast numbers of innocent and gullible teachers are being misled by radical textbook authors and 'red' professors in teachers colleges and universities."

But these attacks, Dr. DuShane asserted, are neither true nor justified. "I wish to assure you," the noted educator went on, "and through you the other citizens of the United States, that the teaching profession is loyal to democracy and utterly opposed to the destruction of our liberties and of our way of life."

As President of the N. E. A. Dr. DuShane said he had made diligent inquiries and has "yet to find any authenticated case of subversive teaching either in our public schools or in our teacher-training institutions."

Although untrue, the fact that this destructive criticism is spreading by word of mouth and by pointed articles and pamphlets constitutes a danger to education, Dr. DuShane continued. Serious injury to our schools at this time, he warned, would be "a public disaster of the first order."

The lay criticism of the schools he listed as the most serious of three serious problems faced by education at this time, the others being the rapidly increasing burden of Federal taxation due to defense needs and the probable economic dislocation and unemployment attendant upon a demobilization of the defense effort later.

"The rising tide of these three tendencies is bringing to culmination the greatest crisis ever faced by public education in the United States," Dr. DuShane maintained.

Calling for "mental and moral defense" as well as military defense, and for defense of the institutions "upon which free childhood rests," Dr. T. V. Smith of the University of Chicago said in the keynote speech last night:

"We move now indeed to defend ourselves against the high-tensional thought and action which in Germany turns play into drill, in Russia turns education into indoctrination, turns barter into buccaneering, turns courage into sadistic cruelty."

Declaring that military defense is negative, but today imperative, yet "the most odious of all forms of discipline to Americans," and that "we have never thought the uniform glamourous nor given the highest glory to military men unless they possessed also the gentler virtues," he said: "There is progress, however, in refusing to slip back into barbarism, when the undertow of primitivism is washing all banks away."

Child's Right and Contribution

Mental defense is the child's right and "in part the child's contribution," Professor Smith went on. The "very presence of the child" helps us to keep the "lure of the beauty of living" the sense of play, and the "motion of life and thought majestic." All-out defense requires, he said, "political tolerance and civil morale—and at the present unhappy juncture of events grave military readiness." But this will not be provided "through thick and thin unless we discern how superior mind is to the military, how desirable leeway is throughout the whole of life. As this is the century of the child, so it is the time for parents and teachers to keep fresh the lesson of the child, that imagination is a thing final in value, that rugged individualism can happily exist mentally long after it passes bodily.

"Our final unity of all three levels of defense is found in the integrity and contentment of the mind which loves freedom, which lives freedom, which enjoys in itself the fullness of freedom," he concluded.

Urging mothers to come out of their kitchens and learn more about the community, Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg, Director of the Child Study Association of America, speaking on Education for Home and Family Life, told one of the section meetings yesterday that if "mothers are to hold their own in understanding current affairs and in sharing the life of their times they must follow husbands and children into the community" and take part through various organizations in its civic and welfare work. Only in this way, she asserted, "can most of us know and appreciate what our citizenship means." And she declared:

Example of Rural Action

"As parents we are of course chiefly interested in the schools and other agencies that serve our children directly. But we can get the best out of these agencies only when we take the trouble to see what they are doing—or should be doing—for other people's children with whom ours will have to live."

"All-out" community action is seen at its fullest in the rural P. T. A., according to Dr. William McKinley Robinson, of the Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich., and National Chairman of Rural Service for the P. T. A. "Mothers, fathers and children all come to the meetings, sometimes arriving in the school bus," Dr. Robinson explained in an interview. "A total program is easier to work out with everyone taking part. Sometimes there is a 100 per cent attendance," he said.

Dr. Robinson sees three jobs for the rural P. T. A.—first, an emphasis on the recommendations of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy as applied to rural units, second an improvement in the actual quality of teaching in rural schools, and third an active attention to solving the rural youth problem.

"It is not generally realized that there is a rural youth problem and that it is quite different from the urban one," he said. "about half of the youth can be used on the farms and must be trained to work on the farms, while the other half must be aided while living in the country to prepare for work and life elsewhere. This is a pioneer problem of the rural community," he said, "and must be fearlessly tackled by the rural P. T. A."

Rural P. T. A. Opportunities

In the section meeting on opportunities for the rural P. T. A., Dr. Joseph M. Artman urged his audience to study the effects of the radio, the consolidated school, the movies and other phases of modern life in breaking up old neighborhood or community groups. Neighbors make less effort to see one another now that they have these interests which cut across neighborhood lines, he said, and the automobile has made it possible "to select acquaintances rather than depend on those near by." He mentioned one community where the children went in four different directions to attend consolidated schools.

"If you want culture you have to bridge these gaps," he pointed out. "This organization is the one that ought to see to it that the true values of the rural community are preserved."

Artists "are coming out of their attics and studios" and "are walking up and down American highways and stopping at America s crossroads," Mrs. Gertrude Flyte of Mitchell, S. D., National Art Chairman, told another section meeting. "They are shaking hands with American farmers and laborers," she said. Describing several projects in which art is being carried to the people, Mrs. Flyte urged that local P. T. E.'s encourage a wider appreciation of art within their communities. She said Mrs. Nellie May Vance of Nebraska had earned the name "Nebraska's No. 1 art ambassador" because she had borrowed $5,000 of paintings from her state university and set out in a Ford car to teach art appreciation to rural children and parents, reaching 50,000 people. Mrs. Flyte commended the work of Rhode Island. Vermont, and New Hampshire in encouraging arts and crafts. "From California, from the Southwest, and from the Middle South come interesting stories of how the interest in native arts and crafts is being developed," she said.

The meeting tonight held at Faneuil Hall as a session of the New England Town Meeting will be addressed by Howard McClusky, Associate Director of the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, Francis Spaulding, Dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, and Alonzo Grace, Commissioner of the State Department of Education, Connecticut.

Harvard Expert Sees Zamzam Legally Sunk

The Germans have no right to detain the American passengers whom they took off the Egyptian liner Zamzam, Prof. Payson S. Wild, associate professor of government at Harvard University, declared today.

A raider is supposed to put passengers in a place of safety, the international law authority added. The place is a question of judgment. A raiding ship cannot of course steam up to a port to unload such passengers. That would be too dangerous.

But obviously the Americans or other neutrals on board the Zamzam cannot be held as prisoners of war.

As to the right to sink the Zamzam, Professor Wild said that if keeping the ship afloat would have endangered the raider, the Germans under international law would have the authority to dispose of the Zamzam as a menace to their own safety.

He noted that there were a number of factors not as yet definitely established about the Zamzam, including whether it actually carried what would be considered contraband. Making allowance for the uncertainties, he noted that the Germans had a right to visit a neutral ship. Normally, if they found the ship carrying contraband, they had the right of seizure.

If, however, keeping the ship in company with them would have jeopardized the raider, that is, if military necessity dictated, they had the right to sink it, providing the passengers were safe and also the ship's papers.

Such action would be subject to review by a German prize court. The procedure should, in fact, be judged by a prize court.

It looks as if its sinking was technically legal, if the Zamzam was, in fact, carrying military supplies to the British and to have neutral ships remaining about them would have been dangerous to the raiders, Professor Wild concluded.

Do Daily Jobs, Right to Win, Chamber Told

"Let's attend to our daily jobs and quit worrying. Righteousness, justice, and mercy will always win in the end."

Thus did Ralph B. Wilson, Vice-President of Babson Reports, summarize his prepared address on "Why We Are Optimists" at the annual meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. Mr. Wilson was speaking at a luncheon meeting at the Chamber building.

Pointing out that businessmen and investors are especially interested in the great changes in the international situation that have developed during the past few days "as they affect the duration of the war," Mr. Wilson declared that events of the past week possibly may considerably shorten the war.

"This does not mean that our defense program will not continue at full speed," Mr. Wilson told Chamber members. "It should last three or four years more, even if peace should come tomorrow. In the meantime, we can safely consider the possibilities at least of convoying munitions and foodstuffs to England so long as England demands them," he said.

"We all should keep one foot on the ground, however, and realize that very important news may break at any time. It is said that President Roosevelt, perhaps for the first time since November, 1932, is wavering and undecided what to do or to say.

"We hear much about curtailing the sale of peacetime goods such as refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, etc. This applies only to their present use of certain metals. The Government has no objection to peace goods being made and purchased provided plastics and other substitutes are used. These substitutes may turn out to be better than the metals themselves.

"Manufacturers and others who cling to old products and existing processes will be swept aside; but those with courage, imagination, and patience have nothing to fear if they will avoid debt.

"As to the stock market, there has never been a time in history when, based on assets and earnings, American stocks have been so attractive. Several good stocks are selling for only three times their annual earnings; while many are selling at only five times their annual earnings. This compares with 20 times at which they were selling 12 years ago when you were scrambling for them. I am bearish on long-term bonds but very bullish on certain stocks.

"There is nothing for American bankers, manufacturers, merchants or investors to be worried about, provided we are willing to work harder and deal justly. Even the French situation has its sunny side."

Officers of the Chamber submitted annual reports and accounts of their stewardship. M. D. Liming, Managing Director of the Chamber, outlined the progress of the past year.

The following directors were elected for three years: James J. Minot, Jr., of Jackson & Curtis; Philip Nichols, of Nichols, Boyer & Morton; Joseph E. O'Connell, of Soucy & Co.; Henry Parkman, Jr., of Parkman, Robbins, Coughlin & Hannan; James M. Rothwell, of Boston; Richard J. Sackett, of Charles M. Cox Co.; Erwin H. Schell, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Joseph P. Spang, Jr., of the Gillette Safety Razor Co. One director was elected for one year, William M. Rand, of the Mosanto Chemical Co.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Joint Meeting of American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Guest speaker of the evening will be past President Walter L. Fleisher, who will discuss "Air Raid Shelters and a Method for American Defense Against Air Raid Attack." In addition, he will speak upon the present status of research in the fields of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning. At Pritchard Hall, Walker Memorial, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m., and the meeting will open at 7:30 o'clock. For dinner reservations call D. Ricker, Han. 3300. Tickets, $1.

Yard concert of the Harvard Glee Club. The second of these public spring Yard concerts will be held on the steps of Widener Library, Harvard Yard, at 7 p. m. At the close of the program there will be general singing of Harvard songs.

"Open House" by Charlestown Boys' Club in observance of National Boys' Clubs Week. Annual bugle contest among competing City Clubs will be followed by motion pictures and a rifle meet. At Charlestown clubhouse, 15 Green Street, Charlestown, at 7 p. m.

WPA Community Recreation Forum. Chief Yeoman George K. Adams will tell what the United States Maritime Service is doing in the New England district. Sound pictures will accompany the talk. At the John J. Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street, Boston, at 7:45 p. m.

Geology lecture sponsored by the Geological Society of Boston. Roland F. Beers, President of the Geotechnical Corporation, will speak on "Petroleum Exploration," illustrated with slides and motion pictures. The meeting will be held in the Geology Lecture room, University Museum, Oxford Street, Cambridge, at 8 p. m. The lecture is open to the public.

"Open Night" lecture at the Harvard College Observatory. "Fluorescent Lights in Space" will be the subject discussed by James G. Baker, of the Harvard Society of Fellows. The lecture will be followed by telescopic observations, if weather permits. Admission is free, but by tickets only. Tickets for any one of the four subsequent lectures on May 23, 26, or 28 may be obtained by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Open Nights, Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, specifying the night and number of tickets desired. Lecture begins at 8 p. m.

"Open House" Faculty Concert at Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe, at 8:15 p. m. Open free to public.

Wednesday

Exhibition of Modern and Pictorial Photography sponsored by the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. Photographs will be on display throughout the day and the exhibition will continue through May 25. At the Union Building, 48 Boylston Street, Boston.

Morning walk in the Boston Public Garden sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet on the Beacon Street side at 6:30 a. m. Leader, Miss Lawson, telephone Commonwealth 4855.

At Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Greek Gods and Heroes" by Mrs. Tanner at 11 a. m. An Embroidery Exhibition by Mrs. Sayward may be viewed at 2 p. m.

Flower Show at the Women's City Club. Society's younger members will sell flowers at the show. Many new ideas in floral arrangement are expected to be introduced by exhibitors. Prizes in the arrangements class will be awarded on the basis of harmony with architectural setting, color and design. Open to the public from 12 to 8 p. m., also Thursday from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Annual review and inspection of the Harvard Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit will take place on Soldiers Field, Allston. A total of 467 Harvard undergraduates will participate in the review, the third largest regiment in the 22 years of R. O. T. C. at the University. Preceding the formal review will be a parade of the regiment from Harvard Yard at 1:30 p. m. Exercises at Soldiers Field will be at 2:30 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18
Radio Timetable: Page 15

Prominent at P. T. A. Congress

By a Staff Photographer

Presiding Officer and Speaker

Mrs. William Kletzer, President of the National Conress of Parents and Teachers, and Dr. T. V. Smith, of University of Chicago, who addressed yesterday's session.

Warmer Weather For Boston Area

The following extended forecast for the period from 7:30 p. m. today until 7:30 p. m., Saturday, was issued by the Boston Weather Bureau:

Temperatures during the next four days will average above normal with rapid warming on Wednesday and continued high temperature on Thursday, followed by a sharp temperature fall late Friday and continued lower temperature on Saturday.

Rainfall will be heavy, falling as scattered showers on Thursday and as more general frontal showers or thunderstorms late Friday or early Saturday.

Masonic Secretaries Meet in Lowell Saturday

Members of the Masonic Secretaries' Association of Massachusetts will gather in Lowell next Saturday for the annual outing of that group. The meeting will be held at the Masonic Temple following a dinner. Arthur D. Prince, Past Grand Master, is expected to attend, as is Frank H. Hilton, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Membership in the organization consists of the secretaries of most Masonic Lodges in the State.

Opinion of Court Backs Job Fund

The Supreme Judicial Court today ruled that a State fund for workmen's compensation, as sought by Organized Labor, would be legal.

The Court in an advisory opinion to the Massachusetts Legislature held that the Legislature has constitutional power to adopt a bill for a State fund.

The House and Senate had asked the Court for an opinion in connection with the intiative petition filed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

If the Legislature fails to adopt the proposed measure, the Federation may obtain a referendum on the same issue at the November, 1942, State election by filing 5,000 additional voters' signatures.

The Court in another opinion declared the Legislature has constitutional power to pass legislation requiring employers to provide workmen's compensation by insurance or by self-insurance, and to establish fines for noncompliance.

Pension Report Delayed

The Legislative Committee on Pensions today delayed for at least another day, its report on legislation to increase the minimum monthly old-age assistance benefit from $30 to $40

Seven Pleas Of Innocence At Lawrence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 20—Seven of the nine Lawrence men against whom the Grand Jury returned indictments yesterday charging corruption and violation of city ordinances, pleaded innocent today and were released on bonds for later hearing.

They were Dr. Joseph A. Levek, Dr. Joseph F. Gurry, Dr. Paul Oskar, School Committeemen Joseph LaPlante and Bernard Finnerty, Robert M. Dowe, Commissioner of Soldiers' Relief, and David J. Burke, Jr.

The indictments were reported to Essex Superior Court yesterday, following the Grand Jury's consideration of evidence unearthed by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Commissioner. The latter's probe into reports of bribery and job-selling began several months ago.

The Grand Jury reported their first indictment last week, charging Joseph P. Thornton, school committeeman, with bribery. Mr. Thornton pleaded not guilty yesterday morning.

Following the return of indictments yesterday, State police arrested a substitute schoolteacher and his mother in the Courthouse. Pleading not guilty to allegations of perjury before the Grand Jury, the two defendants were released on bail.

Two school committeemen, a member of the licensing board and a soldiers' relief commissioner were named in the indictments returned yesterday. School Committeeman LaPlante is charged with requesting and accepting money to aid in appointment of a teacher. His co-committeeman, Mr. Finnerty, allegedly accepted $200 for the same purpose. Another indictment charges Mr. LaPlante and Emory F. Davis with an offense similar to the one Mr. LaPlante faces alone.

Vincent Cianci, attorney, is defendant on two counts of larceny involving civil service appointments. Dr. Oskar, chairman of the Licensing Commission, allegedly violated a city ordinance by contracting to perform two operations for which he reportedly would have been compensated from city funds. The ordinance barred such payments to city officers.

Conspiracy to steal city funds was set forth in an indictment making Dr. Oskar, Mr. Burke and Mr. Dowe, Commissioner of Soldiers' Relief, co-defendants. The commissioner and Mr. Dowe are similarly indicted. Two doctors are also indicted in the soldiers' relief investigation.

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South American Art Examples

By a Staff Photographer

Among Exhibits at Harvard

Left: Tapestry woven bag of llama wool and cotton, patterned with rhythmic design of llamas, shows the excellence of early south coastal Peruvian weaving which forms a part of the new archaeological exhibit at the Peabody Museum. Right: Wearing an early south coastal Peruvian llama wool tunic made in tie dye technique, Isabelle Guernsey, Assistant at the Museum, inspects a large figurine from Chancay on the central coast of Peru, which is among the newest collection of early Peruvian art on display this month at the Museum.

Peruvian Tapestry Technique Shown at Peabody Museum

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That the early Peruvians were undoubtedly among the world's greatest hand weavers is shown in the tapestry technique of several bags made of llama wool and cotton in rich reds and yellows, which are a feature of the newest collection of early Peruvian culture being shown this month at the Peabody Museum at Harvard. Other objects in the collection, acquired by the Museum from Peru through the generosity of an anonymous donor, include a large figurine from Chancay on the central coast, polychrome vessels and four small figurines of women from Nazca on the south coast and a tiny turquoise jaguar from the north coast.

The pieces date mostly from the Nazca period of around 1,000 A. D. and earlier, but there are also objects from other periods, including a polychrome vessel from the Paracas culture of 500 A. D. and a llama wool bag from the Inca culture dating about 1400 A. D.

The beautifully woven bags clearly show the skill of the Peruvian weavers who are deputed to have known all the various techniques of weaving used today and additional ones which have not been duplicated by hand or machine. In one of the bags a fish bone needle was found as it was probably left by an ancient craftsman in the process of mending. Cocoa leaves were discovered in two others which are tapestry woven with rhythmic patterns of llamas, and have very elaborate tassels.

Besides wool and cotton as weaving materials the early Peruvians also used bast fiber from the maguey plant, thus employing in their work three of the world's four great fibers, silk being the exception. Peruvian weaving was done on a simple girdle-backed loom which had one end attached to a convenient tree or post and the other end attached to a girdle which fitted around the weaver's waist, according to Isabelle Guernsey, Assistant at the Museum, an authority on textiles.

Four decorated figures of early Nazca culture (800 A. D.) from the south coast of Peru, show characteristic hair dresses and costumes of the women of the period.

The importance of the collection derives not only from its great scientific interest but also from the splendid condition of the objects and their evident artistic merit, according to Frederick R. Pleasants, Assistant to the Director of the Museum.

The exhibit will run for about a month and will be open week days from 9 a. m. to 4:30 o'clock, and on Sundays from 1 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Copley Square Art Problem

Copley is a "square" that has only three sides. It is flat, plain, relieved only by a formal flower garden, which is variously regarded by Boston's artists as a "mound" and by others, more neutral, as a convenient spot for one of Park Commissioner William F. Long's interesting floral greetings to the different conventions to the city.

All appeared to be agreed, however, that something should be done to make the three-cornered "square" into an art center befitting the Boston tradition. Removal of the car tracks, and appointment of a special committee to study this so called "problem child" has accelerated public discussion of what is to be done to make a dignified and beautiful center in this promising location in front of the Public Library, Trinity Church, the Copley-Plaza and some of the City's finest retail establishments.

Perhaps it is because Copley Square is so centrally located that the section in and around it has many times been in the news in one controversy or another concerning art.

Latest of these, of course, was the placing in the square by the Institute of Modern Art of the equestrian statue of Folke Filbyter by Carl Milles.

This was erected temporarily, with the permission of the Mayor and the Park Commission, because the Institute was holding in its house on nearby Beacon Street an exhibit of the Swedish sculptor's work, and this example was too large for them to accommodate.

It is interesting to compare the public's reaction to this statue with that aroused by George Gray Barnard's Hewer, which was placed in the square temporarily in 1908. The Art Museum, then on Copley Square, was holding an exhibit of Barnard's work, and the heroic-sized Hewer was set up in the small triangle in front of Trinity.

The newspapers of that day tell of the large crowds that watched erection of the statue, whereas Folke Filbyter's appearance in Copley Square caused little notice.

The Hewer's success was so marked that a drive was started to raise $20,000 for its purchase. However, the Messina earthquake in Italy diverted the attention of many Bostonians and funds were directed towards aiding survivors, so the fund for the Hewer was never completed.—M. F. B.

Maine's Defense Work

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 20 (AP)—Primary contracts totaling $35,511,197 have been awarded to 102 Maine firms since June 1, 1940, for the manufacture of defense products, industrial engineer Ralph A. Ranger of the State Development Commission said today. "In addition," he said, "firms are receiving an estimated $4,500,000 monthly for supplies and materials delivered to the Army and Navy."

Pact Reached In Plans For Youth Concert

Continued from Page 1

cert would be held in the Garden. Both parties directed that advertisements be inserted in the newspapers and accordingly the theatrical pages this morning carried two separate advertisemetns.

Contradictory Ads

Mr. Burroughs' ad (single column) told readers the concert would be held at the Garden at 8:30 p. m. Mr. Myerberg's ad (two columns and larger type) said specifically "no concert at Boston Garden," advertising the affair for the Opera House.

In the evening editions, however, the dispute will be found straightened out. Mr. Myerberg has withdrawn his advertisement. There will be but one ad: "Stokowski and the All American Youth Orchestra, Boston Garden, 8:30."

What caused the confusion and dispute remains a "riddle wrapped in an enigma," but Judge Fosdick, in the court hearing, found that its basis rested not "out of any artistic wagaries but mostly out of dollars and cents."

Whether the row between Mr. Myerberg and Mr. Burroughs was a shrewd scheme to stimulate publicity for the concert—sale of tickets for which had not been as brisk as anticipated—remained an undetermined factor.

But the result of the affair—for all the world like a Gilbert and Sullivan fantasy—was a huge success from the publicity point of view. After the three-o'clock-in-the-morning session in the court, Judge Fosdick's rebuke to the parties involved, and the charges and countercharges which flew back and forth during the day, there were few in Boston who had not heard of the case.

Difference of Opinion

Although Judge Fosdick found that the issue dividing Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Meyerberg was one of dollars and cents, Mr. Meyerberg was the only one of the two who seemed to agree.

Mr. Burroughs, as founder and president of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, became involved in the case because his organization sponsored the All-American Youth Concert, the proceeds to be divided between members of the orchestra and the philanthropic foundation.

His analysis of the cause of the difficulties was that Mr. Meyerberg had broken an oral agreement not to hold a concert with the youth orchestra in Providence, R. I. Mr. Burroughs said he feared a concert in that neighboring City would adversely affect the Boston concert. Mr. Meyerberg denied he had made such an agreement and waved the written contract before reporters as proof that there had been none in writing.

Concert Scheduled

A concert is scheduled for Providence Wednesday evening.

Mr. Meyerberg's story, on the other hand, was that the dispute had arisen over the payment of $3,800 for expenses in the Garden performance. He said this should be borne by the sponsors, the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. When Mr. Burroughs refused to pay more than half that sum, Mr Meyerberg decided to hold the concert in the Boston Opera House. By so doing, he explained, he could control the receipts.

With the parties deadlocked at a late hour last night, Mr. Burroughs appealed to Judge Fosdick for a restraining order, forbidding Mr. Stokowski from playing anywhere but the Boston Garden. The order was issued temporarily, then withdrawn in court today as Judge Fosdick rebuked the contestants.

As Mr. Meyerberg accepted the final terms he was overheard to remark: "Mr. Stokowski would play anytime and anywhere for five cents, if I didn't take care of him."

Arterial Road Hits Snag In Bond Issue

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's proposed $19,400,000 arterial highway program ran into a new snag today as legislative leaders indicated they would insist on a two-thirds approving vote on the necessary bond issue to finance the project.

As submitted to the Legislature, the arterial highway bill provided for a City bond issue to be repaid over a period of 20 years by appropriations from the State Highway Fund. Legislative leaders, it is understood, will insist that a State bond issue be required to finance the program. On such a bond issue a two-thirds majority is necessary to push it through the House and Senate.

If the latter course is forced, backers of the arterial highway face a stupendous task. Observers have felt that the highway advocates had a 50-50 chance to push through the bill on a simple majority vote but the chances are slim for passage on a two-thirds vote.

Dangerous Precedent

It is reported that Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, is one of those ready to demand the two-thirds majority requirement. The chief reason for such a move is the belief that a city bond issue financed by State funds adopted on a simple majority would be a dangerous precedent.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the Legislative Committee on Cities, which is considering the arterial highway bill, is split over the proposal. The latest report is that eight members tentatively favor the project, six are against it and the remaining member is uncertain. This lineup may change at any time.

Minority members, it is disclosed, are preparing legislation to have an engineering study of the proposal. This measure will be presented to the full committee for consideration before final action is voted.

Observers understand that members of the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles are critical of the fact that the highway measure was not referred to them rather than the Cities Committee. Therefore, efforts are planned to have the measure recommitted to the Highways Committee after the Cities group reports.

Progress—Legislative committees have completed work on 2,456 or 71 per cent of 3,439 bills filed in the Legislature thus far. Two years ago 2,501 or 83 per cent of 3,000 had been acted upon by committees.

This year 983 measures still remain in committee, of which 535 have been given public hearings. In 1939, at the corresponding time, only 499 bills were awaiting committee action.

Conservation—The House on a voice vote accepted an adverse committee report on legislation to abolish the post of State Commissioner of Conservation and to place the Department under control of a five-member unpaid board. Raymond J. Kenney is Commissioner.

Airport—State action to take over land in Bedford for a Federal-developed air base is underway. The State Department of Public Works is conducting preliminary surveys preparatory to taking the land by eminent domain. Contracts for development of the site must be signed by June 30.

U. S. Warned Not to Confine All Research to Defense

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 20—"We must not let today's defense program monopolize development of research activities and thereby affect tomorrow's industry," Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, well-known Boston chemist, said today in an address, "Research in a Wolrd at War," at a Research Day meeting of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce.

Stating that scientific research is a fundamental form of business insurance, Dr. Esselen said that "We must look to developments of the present to open fields of endeavor to supply work for people in the war-expanded activities of tomorrow."

New England is particularly fortunate in its research facilities, Dr. Esselen said. "There are several well-known consulting research organizations and many of the professors in our universities and technical schools are able to devote part of their time to outside research. The consulting research organizations are of particular importance at the moment because of the shortage of experienced men."

Commenting on the state of the Nation's research work as a whole, the chemist said the United States leads the world in scientific research and its application to industry. One has only to recall the spectacular developments in recent years in connection with synthetic fibers and synthetic rubber-like materials to realize the significance of this fact. The petroleum industry also has made tremendous advances in the development of more powerful motor fuels, particularly for aviation purposes, and several scientific laboratories are actively at work on the development of energy from the splitting of the atom, he said.

Speaking of developments in future years, Dr. Esselen foresaw a great expansion of scientific research in its conection with and application to agriculture. He specifically mentioned research in soil as it pertained to growing plants.

"Scientific research is not merely a means for man to make himself increasingly master of his environment; it is a viewpoint which recognizes that there is a rational way of doing things as opposed to the emotional, unreasoning and biased approach," he declared. "The research viewpoint seeks to perfect the honest path of natural science and reason not only in material things but also in the relationships between man and man, Nation and Nation. Here lies one of the greatest of all fields for scientific research."

Books for Sailors Sought in Drive

A two-weeks campaign to obtain books and magazines for sailors in the United States Merchant Marine was opened by the American Merchant Marine Library Service yesterday when members of the organization visited Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House.

In the party were Mrs. Henry Howard, President of the Library Service group, and Herbert L. Howe, Librarian, who said that during the past 20 years, the Service has distrbuted 4,000,000 books and 5,000,000 magazines within the Boston district alone.

'Mink Week in June' Began in Boston Shop

"Mink Week in June," a practice originated five years ago by the Esther Dorothy shop at Eight Newbury Street, Boston, has been adopted by many of the important shops throughout the country, Miss Dorothy said today.

Conceived after considerable research by Miss Dorothy herself, "Mink Week in June" was inaugurated to acquaint the fur-minded woman with facts that would enable her to purchase her new fur coat early. The Esther Dorothy Shop stresses the fact that early purchases can be made from a wider selection and that in June the styles for next winter are ready.

In Quest of Flying Cadets

Egan

Starting Tour of New England Capitols

Maj. Willis S. Fitch, World War flying ace and chairman of New England Flying Cadet Committee, receives from Capt. Frank R. Gaw, aide to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, messages from the Massachusetts Governor to the Chief Executives of the other New England States. Left to right: Lieut. Arnold J. Bailey, Capt. George E. Sprague, Major Fitch, and Captain Gaw.

Post Office Joins Military In Flying Cadet Program

Flying Cadet Week in New England moved into its second day this morning with the special designation of "Air Mail Day." A program observing the day was arranged by the Post Office Department under the direction of John Dinand of the Boston office.

This afternoon at Tufts College, Medford, the first of three meetings at Greater Boston colleges was held for students to hear about the Flying Cadet program. Other meetings will be held at the Hasty Pudding Club, Harvard, tomorrow evening at 7 p. m. and at Boston University, Friday afternoon at 4:30.

In a letter to Maj. Willis S. Fitch, General Chairman of the New England Flying Cadet Committee, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, paid high tribute to the work of the Committee.

"I wish to take this opportunity as one of my last official acts before retirement as Commanding General of the First Corps area, to express my deep appreciation for the great contribution that your committee is making toward national defense," the General wrote.

"The procurement of 30,000 Flying Cadets before the end of the next fiscal year is a tremendous task, and would indeed strain the resources of the recruiting service alone. But with the enthusiastic assistance of well-organized civilian committees such as yours it is a job that can and will be done . . . there is no more vital phase of the national defense program than the Flying Cadet procurement on which your committee is so ably engaged."

Other defense and military news from New England:

Industrial Deferments Urged: Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, today urged local draft boards to exercise great care to avoid calling for military service men who are more useful for national defense in their civilian occupations.

Calling attention to recent statements from the Office of Production Management and other defense agencies that serious shortages are appearing in skilled trades and vital professions, General Erickson cautioned local boards against calling men needed in factory or field.

"While the recruitment of a large peacetime army is essential to national defense," he said, "it is equally important that there be no interference with the production of defense supplies and material. We must arm, feed, and clothe the military forces of democracy and we must also maintain the morale of the civilian population by protecting public health and general welfare."

Intelligent deferment of registrants must also include students in certain specialized professional and technical fields, General Erickson declared.

Induction at Northeastern: Thirty-five students of Northeastern University will be formally inducted into the Naval Reserve at a University Convocation in Jordan Hall tomorrow at 12 noon, it was announced today by Dr. Carl S. Ell, President of the University. Commander Harlow T. Kays of the First Naval District will award the commissions. This is the first induction ceremony conducted at any college or university in Boston, Dr. Ell said. The group to enter the Reserve is made up of juniors and seniors, all students in the College of Engineering. Juniors will get provisional commissions conditioned upon completing their course next year. Seniors will go into service immediately.

Windsor Locks Strengthened: Intended transfer from Langley Field, Va., to Windsor Locks, Conn., of the 30th Air Base group of about 450 officers and men has been announced by the War Department. This will be a permanent change of station and will be effective about June 20, it was reported.

Yankee Division Inspection: Officers from the 6th Army Corps headquarters at Providence, R. I., were due at Camp Edwards today for a two-day inspection of the 26th Division. Officers of the Division said the inspection would concern tactical training or the men rather than the personnel.

Women's Press Group Plans May Breakfast

The annual May breakfast of the New England Women's Press Association will be held at the Hotel Sheraton at noon tomorrow. Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French is program chairman, with Mrs. John Pfeiffer serving as co-Chairman.

Guests of honor and speakers include: David McCord, poet; William B. Van Lennep, curator of the theater collection at Harvard College; Charles R. Hector of Radio Station WEEI; Nell Giles, author of Susan Be Smooth; Alice Dixon Bond, literary editor of the Boston Herald; Vera Connolly of The Christian Science Monitor; Priscilla Hovey Wright, Harlow Estes, Helen Abbott Beals, all authors of popular books, and Olive Floyd, just returned from Mexico.

4 Witnesses In Gaeta Case Held by Police

All four of the material witnesses involved in the mystery slaying of Louis Gaeta, Revere "gambling king," today were held in custody by police officials.

After two of the witnesses, Samuel Zarinsky, of Revere, and Michael Kingsley, of Everett, were brought in by authorities this morning, two others, Miss Elizabeth R. Dalton, and Charles Caldira, of Revere, surrendered themselves to the police this afternoon.

Miss Dalton, who is said to have been standing at an arm's length from Gaeta when he was killed, was questioned immediately by the Attorney General.

Judge Edward F. Hanify, of Suffolk Superior Court, in holding Zarinsky and Kingsley in $50,000 bail each, assured Zarinsky, who protested that he had already been held a prisoner for 10½ months in 1937 after the murder of Gaeta, that he would not be held any such length of time now.

One other witness is said to be in the custody of the Attorney General, leaving only one more witness, Elizabeth R. Dalton, still at large.

The case came into prominence again yesterday with the surrender of James Preston of Revere, charged with the Gaeta murder.

Following quickly upon yesterday's surprise surrender of Preston, law enforcement officers picked up threads of the four-year-old case. Search began for the four witnesses who were thought to face such danger at the time of Preston's indictment in 1937 that they were placed under constant guard. The watch was relaxed only after a year had gone by without the defendant's apprehension.

Charles Caldira of Revere, another State's witness, was taken into protective custody immediately after the affair occurred. For three years he was kept in Plymouth County Jail, released only when the County learned how much he was costing it.

Scores of persons have been indicted for their part in the case, but the disappearance of the defendant drew most attention.

William J. Foley, Suffolk County District Attorney, and Joseph F. Bacigalupo, Assistant Attorney General, will collaborate in the case. Mr. Bacigalupo announced today that the case will almost entirely have to be re-prepared. The Attorney General's office entered the case when Paul A. Dever superseded Revere's City police in investigation of the murder.

The indictment was read to Mr. Preston in Charles Street Jail last night. He will be arraigned tomorrow or Thursday.

Sewall Praises His Legislators

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 20 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall said recently that the courage with which Maine Legislators faced important issues, their accomplishment in "eliminating past deficits, and the realism with which they placed our State Government on a sound financial course were outstanding landmarks" of the session concluded a few weeks ago.

"For the first time in many years," the Governor said in a State-wide radio speech, "current income of the State Government during the next two years should be sufficient to pay current expenditures for the same period."

(The Legislature approved appropriations of $24,175,209.52 for the next two fiscal years for "housekeeping" expenses of departments, outside of highway expenditures which were estimated to total $22,369,825 for the biennium. The lawmakers provided for an income of approximately $1,825,000 in "new" money annually.)

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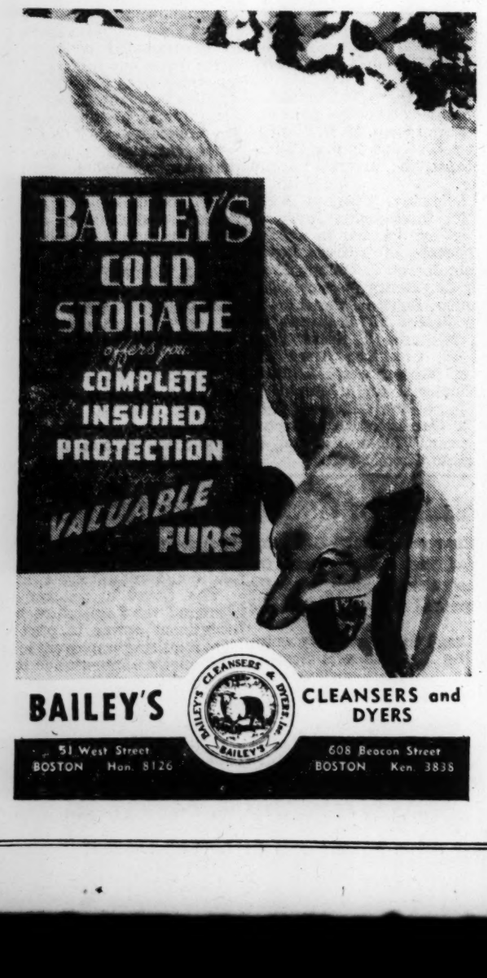

P--ben Recounts Value of Housing Authority

Second in a series of six discussions of Boston's City Government presented by the Boston League of Women Voters. Today's interview is with John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority. The views expressed are his, and not necessarily those of the League.

By Garda Brown Wise
Formerly Executive Secretary of the Boston League of Women Voters

In this case, the Mountain came to Mohammed because Mr. Breen was near the League's end of town at the time appointed for the interview. He came with both ideas and statistics.

"Exactly what does my department do?" he mused. "Well, first, we had to investigate unsanitary and substandard housing conditions in Boston."

"That's what the League is constantly stressing—study before action."

"The next step is finance. We applied to the United States Housing Authority for an earmarking of funds for Boston to the amount of $29,000,000. Actually, our building program called for approximately $32,000,000 for eight projects. Ten per cent of the total was raised by the local Authority through the sale of bonds. Our first loan contract was signed December 13, 1938."

"Investigation, financial backing—then what," he was asked.

"Slum clearance. In each case, the sites were chosen in substandard areas where demolition was a sanitary and safety measure."

Location of Projects

"In what areas have projects been contemplated?"

"Charlestown, Mission Hill, South Boston, and Lenox Street. In all these sites demolition went hand in hand with finding temporary homes for former residents."

"Did you find these people cooperative?"

Mr. Breen was delighted with that question. He proudly produced his figures. "Well 2,320 families were moved," he said. "Of these, 2.5 per cent were antagonistic, 3.3 per cent were indifferent, 4.2 per cent were not reported, and 90 per cent were co-operative—grateful, in fact, for our help."

"Now lets see if we can check back on your steps: Investigation, financing, demolition—and then the fourth move is—?"

"Replanning and reconstruction in accordance with State housing laws. For instance, in Charlestown, we cleared 23½ acres; we demolished 1,138 substandard dwelling units, many of which had been abandoned; we rehoused 896 families who had been living on the site; we built a modern, attractive project containing 1,089 dwelling units at a cost of $6,214,000."

"That gives us a concrete picture. What is the next step?"

Tenant Selection

"Management — which includes the all-important item of tenant selection."

"Do you give preference to those who formerly had lived on the site?"

"Yes, indeed—providing they qualify."

"How do former and present rents compare?"

"Let me give you the average former rent for each of the four projects; Charlestown, $15.82; South Boston, $18.70; Mission Hill, $16.44; and Lenox Street, $12.96."

"What about the new rents?"

"They vary according to the income and the number of persons in the family."

"What is the range of prices?"

"From $14 to $25 a month, including heat, hot water, light and fuel for cooking and refrigeration?"

New Projects

"What new projects are on the docket?"

"As our South Boston Project was sold to the United States Government for Defense Housing, we plan to use the proceeds for a new project in South Boston. Moreover, we have plans under way for four more projects, in Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, South End, and East Boston."

"Of what are you most proud, Mr. Breen?"

"Of the program itself. The fact that each project has resulted in definite slum clearance, that we arranged for temporary relocation of tenants, and that our buildings are attractive, yet low cost. The average net construction cost per unit was only $3,800, and yet we have reinforced concrete brick construction. The average income of the first thousand families whose applications have been accepted under our current program is $1,038 a year, with an average of 4.3 members in the family."

"What is your most crying need?"

"First, there is need of the passage of State legislation which will grant to the building and health commissioners the power of demolition. This is important to the Housing Authority and it would also encourage private developments."

"We're all for you on legislative permission to demolish dwelling units that fall below the danger line. What other need cries for action?"

Master Plan for City

Mr. Breen's face lit up. One could see this was a pet idea.

"The need for a master city plan in Boston," he said. "The program of the Housing Authority is necessarily hit or miss in relation to a long-range development of the City. It will be so until the program becomes a part of such a master plan. The policy of merely placing island projects here and there is ill-advised.

"Do you think the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Community Rehabilitation is a step in the right direction?

"Yes. It helps to focus public attention upon the need. Other lay groups and councils could well be formed to co-operate as citizens in this work."

"The League has placed the formation of such citizens' councils upon its program of recommendations. We are certainly with you on that point, too. And now, sir, we have heard your aims and your accomplishments. Would you care to give the citizens themselves an idea to play with? Will you ask us a provocative question which we may present to Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public?

"Yes—but before I ask the question, I wish to remind Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public that at present the limit set by the USHA on the cost of land which may be purchased by a local Authority is $1.50 a square foot. We have received requests for projects from congested areas where they are desperately needed, but where the cost a square foot is too high."

Important Question

"Yes—that's your background. Now what's the question?"

Mr. Breen paused for a moment. Then he phrased the following question:

"Should the City make a contribution to the capital cost of building low-cost housing units in order that land in congested areas could be taken for a housing project, even if the cost of this land is above the limit set by the United States Housing Authority?"

"Has this plan been tried elsewhere, Mr. Breen?"

"Yes. It was tried successfully in New York and other cities. In some cities, private capital was invested."

"I see. Well, we pass that on for comments. Now that we have gone through the general questions, we should like to ask you one which relates directly to your department. What do you feel is the relation of housing to total defense?"

"The primary effort of the public-housing program is to relieve urban congestion. This, too, is the aim of all defense planning now, because modern warfare includes bombing of cities.

Lowers Fire Hazard

"Good planning tends to minimize the effect of bombing. It also reduces fire hazard from incendiary bombs by removing wooden-frame buildings. A good defense program and a good housing program work hand in hand.

"Developments of new city planning have been caused by London's severe losses in congested areas. Now we do not believe in the concentration of financial, cultural, and residential buildings in confined localities, as in the past."

"Is there any other effect of good housing on the community in terms of national defense?"

"Yes. The most important of all—the effect of good housing on civilian morale."

'Enemy' Subs Off Brazil Coast?

Five passengers of a motor vessel flying the Norwegian flag and operating under British control arrived in Boston from South American ports yesterday with a report that two "enemy" submarines are operating off the coast of Brazil.

After leaving Rio de Janiero, Brazil, the vessel sailed northward with a blackout every night until it was out of the "danger" zone, passengers said. Most welcome sight of the voyage was that of a United States military airplane patrolling waters off the West Indies, they said.

The vessel carried a cargo of various South American products which it picked up at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and other South American ports. It docked at the South Boston Army Base.

It's a Long Way Down

Irvin Davis

'Rapelling' the Descent

Miss Ruth Davis of Arlington, Mass., demonstrates the art of "rapelling," or roping down, the standard way to get off a cliff. You straddle the rope and bring it over one shoulder, which holds it so tightly that it has to be played out by the lower hand. By keeping well out from the cliff you can "dance" down on your toes. The most difficult part is when you take off at the top. Picture was taken in the Blue Hills, Milton, Mass.

Fiscal Students Of Hub Welfare

Members of the advisory committee of certified public accountants, who for the past year have been revising accounting procedure in various City departments will study the accounts of the welfare department during the month of June, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has announced.

The committee is composed of well-known Boston accountants who are contributing their time in an effort to improve City accounting procedure under the sponsorship of the Mayor's Survey Committee.

The accountants will make a thorough survey of the bookkeeping settlement, and collection divisions, where financial relations with other municipalities and the Commonwealth are handled. The work will not include an investigation of welfare rolls, the Mayor pointed out. The survey is intended to make certain that the City is "thoroughly protected," the Mayor said.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-288m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sports and music.....
3:15 Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	ball game.....	Sports and music.....
3:30 Food talk; music...	"John's Other Wife".....	"The Guiding Light"...	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Sports and music.....
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade".....	ball game.....	Sports and music.....
4:00 "Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Red Sox-Detroit base-	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas".....	ball game.....	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30 "Bess Johnson".....	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Red Sox-Detroit base-	Novachord solos.....
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or..	Club Matinee; News...	"Young Widder Brown"...	ball game.....	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	Meet the Band.....	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk..	"Drama Behind News"...	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	Wings on Watch.....	"Three Suns": vocal....	Frank Ryan's Sports...	Five Star News.....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, News	News; music; weather...	News Service.....	"Captain Midnight"...	"Dance Time".....
6:15 "Flying Cadets"...	Dinner Music.....	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert.....	"Dance Time".....
6:30 Paul Sullivan.....	Baseball scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service.....	Dinner Music.....
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas.....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"The Quintones".....
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen": drama.....	News of the World.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Five Star News.....
7:30 Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.....	"Invitation to Waltz"...	"Here's Morgan".....	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
7:45 "Second Husband"	"This Man's Army".....	"Confidentially Yours"...	Concert Miniatures.....	Housing talk.....
8:00 "Court of Missing	Talks from Parent-	Ray Block's Orchestra:	Wythe Williams.....	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heirs": drama....	Teachers' Congress	vocalists; chorus.....	"Below the Rio Grande"	"Essays in Drama".....
8:30 "First Nighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 sketch; News.....	Bee": quiz.....	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent," drama.....	Social Security talk....
9:00 "We, the People":	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Flying Cadets".....	Variety Hour.....
9:15 interviews; music..	dramatic sketch.....	Sanderson's Quiz.....	Jack Starr Hunt.....	Variety Hour.....
9:30 "Invitation to	News—Here and Abroad	"Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour.....
9:45 Learning".....	Ted Steele, novachord...	Molly": music.....	tra; vocalist.....	Variety Hour.....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	New American Music...	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Raymond Gram Swing...	Five Star News.....
10:15 Rep. Karl E. Mundt	New American Music...	guests; orchestra.....	News Service.....	"Dance Digest".....
10:30 Joan Edwards, songs	New American Music...	"College Humor": com-	"Defense Reporter"...	"Dance Digest".....
10:45 News; Sports.....	Sen. Tom Connally.....	edy; soloists; orchestra	American Federation of	"Dance Digest".....
11:00 Weather; Music....	News; music.....	News Service.....	Women's Clubs.....	"Dance Digest".....
11:15 Masterworks of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather...	Talk, "Flying Cadet"....	"Dance Digest".....
11:30 Music; records....	Want".....	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	The Mills Brothers.....	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 S. Kaye's Orch....	"Music You Want".....	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Leonard Keller's Orch...	"Day's End"; News....

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital.....	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15 Jay Wesley, sports..	Musical Clock; News....	News comment.....	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30 Talk; news.....	Musical Clock.....	"George and Dixie".....	News Service.....	.....
7:45 News; weather.....	News; weather.....	"Good Morning".....	Bailey Axton, songs....	.....
8:00 News of Europe....	Bandstand.....	News Service.....	Eight Bells.....	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot.....	Morning Toast.....	Weather; Local news...	Morning Watch.....	"Musical Timetable"...
8:30 "Rowdy Revue".....	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup".....	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"...
8:45 "Rowdy Revue".....	Toast.....	Movie talk; Music.....	Rhythms.....	Lone Star Ranch Girls..
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs...	News; As You Like It"..	Dramatized News.....	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 Lauri Allyn.....	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food News.....	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 Bill Elliot, songs...	"Jujia Blake": drama...	"Just About Time".....	Choir Loft: organ.....	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 Betty Crocker.....	Shopping talk.....	Talk: Organ recital....	Kathryn Turney Garten.	Up": orchestra.....
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey.....	"Bess Johnson".....	New England Cupboard..	Fashion talk.....
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"...	News; Music.....	"Ellen Randolph".....	Radio Telephone Club...	Studio Speaker.....
10:30 "Stepmother": sk...	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bachelor's Children"...	Singing Strings.....	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair....	Concert Hall of the Air.	"The Road of Life".....	U. S. Army Highlights..	You".....
11:00 "Treat Time".....	Mildred W. Carlson.....	"Mary Marlin".....	News.....	Beauty Hints.....
11:15 "Martha Webster"..	Family Circle.....	'Peppi Young's Family'	Melody Strings.....	"Letter Quest".....
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	Two Men and a Girl....	"Lone Journey": drama.	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Ann Nigro, pianist.....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny".....	Weather; Musicale.....	"David Harum": sketch.	The Buckeye Four.....	News Service.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; Talk; Music.....	Musical Roundup.....	News.....	"Rhythm Revue".....
12:15 "Girl Marries".....	Betty Randall, songs...	Musical Roundup.....	Agricultural talk.....	"Rhythm Revue".....
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and	Singin' Sam.....	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup.....	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Life Beautiful"...	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service.....	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:15 "Woman in White"...	N. E. Agricultural news.	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	"Edith Adams' Future"...	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:30 Right to Happiness.	"What's on the Air".....	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl".....	Religious Program.....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	News; weather.....	hold talk.....	"I'll Find My Way".....	Religious Program.....
2:00 Dramatic sketch....	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news.....	Ann Demirjian, songs...
2:15 "Joyce Jordan": sk..	U. S. Navy Band.....	"The Mystery Man".....	Sport comment.....	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
2:30 Fletcher Wiley.....	"The Munros" sketch....	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Accordiana".....	David Williams, songs...
2:45 "Kate Hopkins".....	"Midsteram": sketch....	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Baseball Interviews.....	News Service.....
3:00 Mary M. McBride...	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
3:15 Treasury of Song...	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Browns baseball game;	Sports and music.....
3:30 P. T. A. speaker...	John's Other Wife: sk....	"The Guiding Light"...	Jim Britt, announcer...	Sports and music.....
3:45 News; Music.....	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Sports and music.....
4:00 "Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk....	Browns baseball game,	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"...	"Susan, Be Smooth"...	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Jim Britt, announcer.	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30 "Bess Johnson".....	women's program.....	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	John Kiley, organist...
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or...	Edgar A. Guest; News....	"Young Widder Brown"...	Browns baseball game..	Comic Page Club.....
5:00 "Mary Marlin".....	"Don Winslow": sketch..	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills".....	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong": sk....	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Wings on Watch".....	Three Sons Trio.....	Frank Ryan, Sports.....	News Service.....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; music; weather...	News Service.....	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time.....
6:15 Hedda Hopper.....	Richard Himber's Orch..	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert.....	Dance Time.....
6:30 News Review.....	Baseball scores; Music..	Musical Rendezvous....	News.....	Dinner Music.....
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas.....	Musical Rendezvous....	Sports; "Memory Lane"...	Sports; Frank Fallon...
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"About Today": drama..
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen: sketch.....	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu".....	Five Star News.....
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"...	Shirley Sadler, songs...	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...
7:45 comedy drama.....	Paul Laval's Orchestra...	Invitation to the Waltz..	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	"I'm an American".....
8:00 "Big Town": Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or..	New England Town Meet-	Attuck's Chorus.....
8:15 ward G. Robinson.	Kelly, m. c.; speaker...	'How Did You Meet?': sk.	ing on the Air: "Can	Attuck's Chorus.....
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	We Avoid War With	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 dramatizat'n; News	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners....	Japan?".....	Serenade in Tango Time.
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines....	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter.....	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen; Kenny	Raitz Music.....	Cantor; vocalist; orch..	Talk, John Steele.....	Album.....
9:30 Baker; Portland	News Here and Abroad..	"Mr. District Attorney":	'Adventures in Rhythm':	Classical Album.....
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra....	Ted Steele's Orchestra...	dramatic sketch.....	vocalists; orchestra....	News; Sports.....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing...	Local Sports.....
10:15 Public Affairs.....	of Melody".....	Musical Knowledge.....	News Service.....	Local Sports.....
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs.	Dramatization.....	Kay Kyser's College of	Harold Stokes Presents..	Local Sports.....
10:45 News; Sports.....	Dramatization.....	Musical Knowledge.....	Harold Stokes Presents..	Local Sports.....
11:00 Weather; "Starlight	News; Music.....	News Service.....	Boake Carter, news....	Local Sports.....
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather...	Van Alexander's Orch...	Local Sports.....
11:30 Music".....	Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	"Day's End"; music...
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or..	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	"Day's End"; News....

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor: recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
7:30 p. m.—Yankee Ships and Sailormen—Professor A. Bertram DeMille. (15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor: recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners: News; English Instruction and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Emma Otero with Orchestra; Rhythmic Melodies.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Jayne Cozens, soprano; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Frankie Marsters' Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; Viennese Ensemble.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Sylvia Marlow, harpsichordist; U. S. Army Band.
11:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; WBOS Sports Page; Musical Interlude; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Kodaly: Hary Janos Suite; News in English; Hungarians' World Association. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks"; Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report; Talk in English; JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Minna von Barnhelm." (Cont.). DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—4 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 21
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Unitarians Ask Federated World Union

Delegates to the American Unitarian Association's 116th annual meeting in Boston turned to educational problems today after last night's address by Dr. Charles R. Joy in which he urged that Britain and the United States join hands to federate the world.

Workers in children's, youth, and adult education from all parts of the United States made reports to various committees this morning. At a luncheon meeting stressing educational problems, in Tremont Temple, the Rev. Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President, and the Rev. Ernest W. Kuebler addressed the Unitarians.

In his address last night to a joint meeting of the Unitarian General Alliance and the Unitarian Layman's League, Dr. Joy—Unitarian Service Commissioner in Europe for the past five months—revealed that the Unitarian Service Committee has helped 600 European intellectuals and political refugees to escape to America and safety. He spoke in part as follows:

Stronger Faith in America

"I have seen the poor and weak in France and Spain and Portugal stretching out their fettered hands in prayer to America, and I have learned to have a richer, stronger faith in all that this country stands for as the battle thunder roars over Europe. . . .

"I have shared the longing of the common people in all these countries to see the strong hand of America clasped in the strong hand of England, in some mighty effort to save the world and then to federate it.

"In Portugal, Spain, and France I learned to share the longing of the common man that America join Britain to federate the world.

"My faith has been a faith in America. In that faith we have worked. In Lisbon alone about 6,000 people have sought our counsel and assistance. We have been able to help some 600 of these to safety."

Temperance Program

A discussion of the temperance problem in relation to youth was held this morning by the Unitarian Temperance Society in a meeting at Tremont Temple with the Rev. Harold H. Cramer, assistant to the President of Boston University, the main speaker. He said, in part:

"Fundamentally, the approach to youth on the alcoholic problem is not different from an effective approach on any other subject. The approach in any case should be factual. Our young people are being subjected to a great deal of propaganda through all types of advertising. We should give them the facts about alcohol. We need not do more. We should not do less. If we do more, we become propagandists, and run the risk of having our message discounted. If we do less, we are not performing our whole duty. When young people know all the facts about alcohol, they will, in most cases, be free from its lure and curse.

"In the first place, we should tell them that alcohol is an old problem. For 3000 years wise men and teachers have warned of the dangers of alcohol. This teaching against alcohol has not been confined to any one nation, race, or religious group. The danger of alcohol has been universally recognized.

"In the second place, we should point out that alcohol is a peculiar commodity, requiring special regulation in all lands. It is different from cotton, or flour, or leather, or coal. It requires special control because of what it is. It is a narcotic. It deadens the capacity for self-criticism and self-control. It blunts and slows reaction. It induces stupor. It is habit-forming.

"We should teach young people the fact that alcohol is an important factor in poverty, accidents, insanity, immorality, broken homes, delinquency, and broken health.

"Young and old should note carefully the difference in those individuals and institutions which urge the use of alcohol, and those which oppose its use. Alcohol is opposed to everything that religion and education stand for. When youth are acquainted with the real facts about alcohol, most of them will respond intelligently, as they would to any other danger."

Colleges Plan Defense Courses

That high school graduates are not being forgotten by Uncle Sam in his plan to put all available resources to their most effective use in the Nation's defense preparations, appears in a recent announcement. Four colleges in the Boston area, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northeastern, and Tufts will cooperate with the United States Office of Education in offering three free courses to qualified students.

A ten-weeks course in introduction to engineering will be given at Northeastern University and also at Tufts College, beginning about June 16. Technology will conduct an introduction to engineering drawing course starting June 23, and Harvard will teach engineering drawing starting a week earlier.

Qualifications include good grades in high school algebra, plane geometry, and English. Applications for the course should be filed at the Engineering Defense Training Bureau, Room 7-102 at the Institute not later than June 7. Details of the contents of the several courses also may be secured from the Bureau headquarters.

Arbitrary Vermont Spending Of Appropriations to Stop

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 20—Gov. William H. Wills has taken a snub on the checkreins of all departments, warning that the usual end-of-fiscal-year expenditures calculate to exhaust department appropriations and to prevent them reverting to the general treasury, will not be tolerated.

In an executive order on purchases, the Governor pointed to "certain practices which are not in conformity" with the law and said that "it is not compulsory to spend all the appropriation in any fiscal year and the unexpended balance should only be expended for purposes absolutely necessary to that department."

Governor Wills ruled that "any requisitions for purchases in a fiscal year will not be charged to the appropriation of that fiscal year unless in the hands of the purchasing agent or postmarked on or before June 10 of that year."

The executive order also pointed out that every requisition must be signed by the managing officer or board of the department or institution in his own handwriting; that emergency orders may be issued only by departments or institutions not located in Montpelier and are limited to $50; that departments and institutions should not interview salesmen or correspond with possible vendors without approval of the purchasing agent and that information on proposed purchases must be obtained through the purchasing agent under his direction.

Governor Wills called attention to the law providing that an appointive officer who exceeds his appropriation is subject to removal by the governor upon due notice and hearing.

Bonus Bill Oversight?

When the recent session of the General Assembly repealed the State law providing a bonus for militiamen inducted into Federal service and making the bonus applicable only in the event of war, they overlooked the possibility of State responsibility under the law for the time elapsing between repeal of the statute and entrance of the National Guard into service. This possibility was not touched upon in all the weeks of debate over the bonus bill, which became the most heated of the entire session.

A claim for $3,636 filed by the Boston Casualty Company through Raymond A. Daniels, a Montpelier attorney, focused the spotlight upon this oversight. Emphasis was placed during the session of the Legislature upon the intent of this section of the law—the claim being made that it was intended to apply only in case of war, and not merely to training periods. In the absence of specific direction on this point, it is for the courts to determine what the lawmakers had in mind when the original bonus statute was enacted.

In any event, auditing and treasury department officials are in an embarrassing position. No money was appropriated and the claim can only be paid if allowed by the courts.

The claim of the casualty company consists of assignments made to it by National Guardsmen who anticipated the State bonus on the basis of the law on the statute books when they were inducted into Federal service.

* * *

Maple Products Safety

Visitors to Vermont this coming summer who purchase maple products at stores, roadside stands or of other vendors, which bear the State's quality labels may be sure they are buying a superior product. H. A. Dwinell, director of the division of markets, has already put inspectors on the job checking, under an amended State law, all products bearing a grade statement.

In a few instances lightweight maple syrup has been found by the division of markets' inspectors through the failure of the producer and retailer to check on the density with a hydrometer. In such cases, inspectors order withdrawal of the product until it has been reprocessed and made to conform strictly to the State standards.

'Wood Wool and Cotton'

Vermont's highly developed wood-working industry is going into research on a more extensive scale as the defense program grows, to make more of its woods available for use. Nearly every producer of wood products, and there are scores of them in Vermont, are at work developing new uses and making new products more efficient. Initiative for the effort is coming from the Vermont Wood Products Association.

Woods products manufacturers received added impetus in their task from a recent conference at which C. P. Winslow, head of the Madison, Wis., laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, spoke. Director Winslow gave special attention to the forest resources of Vermont and their possibilities in the defense program.

He reviewed an almost incredible variety of uses which present beligerents have already made of wood products. Among those mentioned was "wood-wool" and "wood-cotton," now required to be used in clothing in Germany, "wood-sugar" for animal feed and alcohol from wood as a gasoline substitute.

One statement, which particularly interests Vermont wood producers in their research, is that shipping space can be reduced from 5 to 20 per cent by redesigning shipping cases.

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St. Louis Browns Begin Series Here Tomorrow—Tri-State Golf Matches Next Week

Galehouse Latest Mound Star of American League

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fred Haney brings his cellar-dwelling St. Louis Browns to Fenway Park tomorrow for the start of an abbreviated two-game series with the Red Sox and in the visiting cast will be several fellows who formerly wore Boston uniforms. Rick Ferrell, Denny Galehouse, Elden Auker and Fritz Ostermueller will be returning to territory which they once called home. In fact, even Haney remembers when he donned the red and white of the local outfit.

Galehouse, incidentally, is one of the latest pitching sensations of the American League. Last Thursday at Griffith Stadium he blanked the Washington Senators with a lone hit for his second victory of the spring, missing the Hall of Fame when Jimmy Bloodworth lined a single over second base after two were out in the seventh inning.

Took Yankees

At New York yesterday Galehouse made it three in a row by holding the Yankees to four scattered hits and winning, 5-1. However, as the Red Sox series runs only through Thursday, the big right-hander probably will not get a chance to extend his new streak at Fenway Park.

Auker, whose submarine hurling notched 16 triumphs for the sixth-place Brownies a year ago, is off to a slow start this spring. As he toed the rubber against the Yankees this afternoon his record was two won and four lost. This is partly due, no doubt, to the weak hitting of the Browns.

Now Under .300

Ferrell is back with the club that gave him his big league start. It was back in 1929 that Rick broke in with the old Browns. Since then he has stopped at Boston and Washington. He recently returned to St. Louis in a trade for Vern Kennedy, the pitcher. Ferrell started the season as if he intended to lead the league, but now is under .300. Although Haney also has Grube and Grace in the backstop department, Rick will do most of the work.

Ostermueller, the sidearm southpaw, is still trying for his first victory as a Brownie. He has one defeat. However, Fritz spends most of his time in the bull pen, running to the rescue of faltering team mates. He did some smart relief hurling while with the Red Sox, but Manager Joe Cronin was determined to go along with his younger pitchers this spring, hence the departure of Fritz.

Cullenbine Hitting

Haney is playing Johnny Lucadello at shortstop. Lucadello hit .334 with Toledo in 1941 and joined the Browns late in the season. At the moment he is over .300. Harlond Clift is back at third base and Don Heffner at second. The new first sacker is Roy Cullenbine, the former outfielder, who is currently up among the league batting leaders. Roy at last is living up to the early promise he showed at Detroit, but failed to show at Brooklyn.

Now that Rip Radcliff has gone to the Tigers, Haney's outfield has Bobby Estalella in left, Walter Judnich in center and hitting fourth, and Chet Laabs in right. Estalella is the chunky Cuban who tried without success to make the grade at Washington. Last season he hit .341 with Minneapolis in the American Association, with 121 runs batted in and 32 homers.

Former Brave

Haney has been pitching Galehouse, Auker and Bob Harris in regular turns, and using Johnny Allen in spots. Trotter, Caster and Niggeling are also kept busy putting out enemy fires. Niggeling, too, is a former Bostonian, although not with the Red Sox. The knuckleball veteran had a brief stay with the Braves.

A glance at the American League standing fails to tell the complete story of the Brownie position. Though eighth in the race this morning, Haney was only 3½ games behind the Red Sox, who were camped at the head of the second division. A short winning streak will put the St. Louis club right up within reach of the upper half of the league.

Only the White Sox have pushed the next Fenway visitors around with any degree of consistency this spring. Dykes has taken four straight from Haney. The Red Sox also are unbeaten by the B's, but have kept only one date.

Former Yawkeymen With St. Louis

By a Staff Photographer

Rick Ferrell (left) and Denny Galehouse

Ferrell and Galehouse are former members of the Boston Red Sox who will appear here tomorrow with the invading St. Louis Browns. Ferrell was secured recently from Washington by the Browns and Galehouse went to St. Louis during the winter from the Red Sox and has pitched the Browns to successive victories, a one-hitter against Washington and a four-hitter against the Yankees.

Haney Tells About Waiver On Radcliff

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AP)—A lot of eyebrows have been raised over baseball's waiver deals in the last few months, but Manager Fred Haney of the St. Louis Browns vowed there is no such thing as a "gentlemen's agreement."

The little man with the slightly cynical grin ought to know because his club does a big waiver business and just last week sold outfielder Raymond (Rip) Radcliff to the Detroit Tigers with the aid of this bit of baseball business by which other clubs in effect say they do not care what becomes of a particular player.

No Connivance

"There was no connivance in the Radcliff deal," declared Haney.

"We got waivers on him in April when we put out a list, but we didn't have any thought of selling him till the chance suddenly came to get a lot of money for him. We need money and everybody know it. But if we had had any idea of letting Radcliff go I never would have sold Myril Hoag the week before.

"By the way, there's a good example to show it's practically impossible to make an agreement on waivers.

Hoag Held Up

"Last year I had a chance to sell Hoag to a National League club for a big chunk of dough. I tried time after time to get waivers on him in our league and every time he was held up by one club. Then when we were playing that club I talked to the manager. I told him, 'Look here, you're costing us a lot of money by holding up Hoag and we need it.'

"He laughed at me and said. 'Fred, the way we need outfielders, if I let Hoag get out of the league the newspapers would get after me.' So finally this season we sold Hoag for about half what we could have got for him if we could have waived him to the other league."

Then Haney returned to an explanation of the Radcliff deal.

Full Year of Service

"It hurt our ball club to give him up, but we operate on a slim margin and if I had been in the business office I would have done the same thing. In 1939 we got Moose Solters from Cleveland for the waiver price, $7,500. That winter we made a straight player trade with the White Sox, Solters for Radcliff.

"We got a full year of good service out of Rip. He hit .342. Maybe he had one, maybe two more years like that in him. So when the chance came to sell him at a nice price it was good business for a club to operate like we do to take the profit.

"Nobody has said anything to us about the deal and I don't see why anybody should squawk about waivers, because the names always are right there on a list for anybody who wants to claim."

M. G. A. Contingent Hopeful Of Win at Oyster Harbors

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Oyster Harbors Club, that lush tangle of fairways and greens at Osterville on Cape Cod, has been picked for this spring's Tri-State team matches between Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and the Bay State is increasingly hopeful of winning its first victory since 1936 . . . The Massachusetts Golf Association has mailed invitations to its low handicap golfers and expects to name its 10-man line-up shortly . . . The matches will be played May 31 and June 1, with sixsome play on Saturday and singles on Sunday . . . Last year at Kittansett the Massachusetts contingent came close, but its 19 points was just under the 20½ posted by Connecticut, with Little Rhody far in the rear with 5½ . . . The Nutmeggers, incidentally, have won the James R. MacColl Trophy the past four years . . . Last year's Bay State team included Ted Adams, Ted Bishop, Joe Lynch, Bobby Knowles, Mel Demarais, Ray Marad, Fred Hannon, Fred Hill, Jerry Anderson, and Ted Crocker . . . All are presumably still available with the exception of Knowles, who is now in the Army, and Hannon, who has moved to New Jersey.

Chipping and Putting:

The sixth annual get-together of the presidents and professionals of member clubs of the M. G. A. will be held at United Shoe Golf Club in Beverly this Thursday. . . . There will be an 18-hole tournament, with the team having the lowest net gaining possession of the Erastus B. Badger Trophy for one year . . . Defending champions, appropriately enough, are Tom Mahan and Sidney Winslow of United Shoe . . . From Mel Merritt, President of the M. G. A., comes the word that even with purses and expenses deducted, a substantial sum was turned over to the British War Relief Fund from the proceeds of the Big Eight tournament at The Country Club.

Hooking and Slicing:

The Babe Ruth-Ty Cobb match at Commonwealth June 25 may be in the nature of an official opening for the Newton club's new layout . . . The two former diamond heroes will play 18 holes here, then go to New York the following day for another 18 . . . If a play-off is necessary, they will go west to Detroit . . . Inasmuch as both are lefties, the affair will be sponsored here by the N. E. Association of Left-Handed Golfers, with Columnist and Lefty Bill Cunningham refereeing . . . This match is supposed to settle which is the better golfer, inasmuch as both have made extravagant claims as to the other's ability on the links . . . Here's a hunch, though—it won't.

Approaching the Green:

Joe Pezzullo, West Warwick, R. I., Country Club pro, and Stan Neptune, Marshfield amateur, teamed yesterday to win the low gross prize with 70-68—138 at the N. E. P. G. A. tournament at Marshfield Country Club . . . Their reduced score of 135 was also low for the day, but prizes were given to two teams which tied at 137—Tony Guimelli and Frank Mauk of Woonsocket, R. I., and Matt Partridge and Larry Duffy of Pawtucket . . . Pezzullo and Neptune's winning margin of five strokes over Edmund Burke of Wianno and Adolph Crocker of Oyster Harbors (72-71—143) was the largest recorded in these events for the past few years . . . Western and Northern Districts were tied at three victories and one defeat in the W. G. A.'s spring team matches today as a result of their victories yesterday over The Country Club and Southern respectively . . . Western, however, has a three-point lead over Northern in the standing . . . Best match of the day was the one between Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River, former State champion, and Deborah Verry of Tatnuk, present champion . . . Mrs. Beard shot a 79 to beat Miss Verry, 4 and 2.

Off the Tee:

New England golfers will seek two qualifying places for the national open at Worcester next Monday . . . Sixteen have entered . . . This district, however, will have four entrants in the tournament proper at Dallas, Texas, next month, for Jug McSpaden of Winchester and Tony Manero of Salem are automatic qualifiers . . . McSpaden will prime his game for the open by playing in the Goodall Round Robin beginning Thursday . . . Although he has been invited each year, this is the first time Jug has felt free to accept . . . J. M. Dillon and W. A. Nelson, both of the Boston Globe, won Class A. and Class B in the Newspapermen's Golf Association's weekly tournament at Norfolk yesterday.

New Book:

Latest addition to the Barnes Dollar Sports Library is a treatise on golf by Patty Berg of Minneapolis, who from 1938 to the close of her amateur career in the summer of 1940 played in 25 tournaments—winning 19, being runner-up twice, medalist 13 times, and never losing a stroke-play competition . . . Profusely illustrated with more than 80 pictures, the book tells the story of the fundamentals of Patty's championship play . . . Taken up are: equipment, stance and address, wrist and hand action, wood play, iron play, chipping and pitching, sand trap shots, putting, concentration, how to hook and slice, and "do's" and "don't's" . . . The book should prove a helpful self-teacher.

Dartmouth, Princeton, Yale Can Challenge Big Red Nine

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	W	L	P.C.
Cornell	7	3	.700
Dartmouth	4	2	.667
Princeton	5	3	.625
Yale	3	3	.500
Harvard	3	5	.375
Pennsylvania	3	5	.375
Columbia	3	7	.300

Last Week's Results

Dartmouth 9, Harvard 3.
Cornell 11, Pennsylvania 1.
Princeton 6, Columbia 5.
Columbia 12, Pennsylvania 1.
Princeton 6, Harvard 4.
Yale 8, Cornell 6.

This Week's Schedule

Tuesday—Harvard at Dartmouth.
Friday—Dartmouth at Pennsylvania (2 games).
Saturday—Dartmouth at Yale, Princeton at Pennsylvania.

Cornell, last year's champions and present league leaders dropped an important game to Yale last Saturday even though the Big Red team outslugged the Elis 12 hits to eight. The Ithacans have seven wins against three losses with only two games to play, those on successive days against a strong second-place Dartmouth team.

Dartmouth, Princeton, and Yale are in positions to challenge Cornell's supremacy, even if the leaders drop only one of their remaining two games. The Indians figure to fare better in two successive games than the champions, since after Walter Sickles the Big Red pitching reserve is weak compared with Dartmouth's George Sexton and Will Gray.

Columbia, deep in the cellar slot, weakened Pennsylvania's position last Saturday when the Lions blasted out a 12-1 win behind the three-hit hurling of veteran Ben Lindgren. Harvard, too, was eliminated as a serious threat when Princeton's undefeated Sophomore ace, Roy Talcott, gained his fourth league victory at the expense of the Crimson.

Either Dartmouth, Princeton, or Yale will have to win most of their remaining games to produce a not-unlikely challenge to Cornell's pace setters.

In individual competitions Yale's Howie Kaye holds the lead for the Charles H. Blair Bat (for highest individual batting average) with 10 safe blows in 20 official times-up for a .500 average. Stan Pearson, Tiger captain, follows with .478, a substantial edge over Dartmouth's Capt. Jack Orr with .409, and Cornell's Ronnie Stillman with .390. Penn's Frank Reagan leads in stolen bases (for the Princeton A. A. cup). The Red and Blue's captain has taken his headlong slides into 10 bags against nine for Orr.

Team Batting

College—	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Cornell	10	312	55	84	.269
Pennsylvania	8	260	33	70	.269
Yale	6	206	23	54	.262
Princeton	8	251	37	62	.247
Dartmouth	6	198	29	48	.242
Columbia	10	349	57	83	.238
Harvard	8	237	31	50	.211

Team Fielding

College	G	PO	A	E	DP	P. C.
Yale	6	156	42	9	2	.957
Dartmouth	6	164	64	11	5	.954
Princeton	8	204	98	17	3	.947
Cornell	10	245	103	20	6	.946
Columbia	10	275	131	25	10	.942
Pennsylvania	8	200	102	19	8	.941
Harvard	8	193	99	24	3	.924

Individual Batting

(20 or more at Bats)

Name and College	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Kaye, Yale	6	20	5	10	.500
Pearson, Princeton	7	23	6	11	.478
Orr, Dartmouth	6	22	8	9	.409
Stillman, Cornell	10	41	7	16	.390
Reagan, Penn.	8	31	8	12	.387
Hain, Pennsylvania	8	24	8	9	.375
Kuczynski, Penn	8	27	4	10	.370
Pill, Columbia	10	41	12	15	.366
Talcott, Princeton	7	22	2	8	.364
MacCoy, Princeton	8	32	7	11	.344
Wood, Yale	6	25	3	8	.320
Beinstein, Penn	8	32	4	10	.313
Finneran, Cornell	10	33	5	10	.303
Lambert, Columbia	10	41	2	12	.293
Carton, Yale	6	24	4	7	.292
Keyes, Harvard	8	31	6	9	.290

Pitching Records

(One or more decisions)

Name and College	G	W	L	P.C.
Talcott, Princeton	4	4	0	1.000
Sexton, Dartmouth	4	2	0	1.000
Jenkins, Cornell	3	1	0	1.000
Sickles, Cornell	8	5	1	.833
Beinstein, Penn.	6	2	1	.667
Waldstein, Harvard	5	3	2	.600
Harrison, Yale	6	3	3	.500
Lindgren, Columbia	7	3	3	.500
Gray, Dartmouth	4	2	2	.500
Caputo, Penn.	4	1	1	.500
Smith, Cornell	3	1	2	.333
Carmichael, Princeton	4	1	3	.250
Ayres, Harvard	2	0	2	.000
Hajek, Columbia	5	0	3	.000
Kahn, Penn.	6	0	3	.000
Ladin, Columbia	1	0	1	.000
Reagan, Penn.	2	0	1	.000

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	93	20	35	4	25	.376
Di Maggio	110	27	39	0	9	.355
Williams	76	18	26	5	16	.342
Peacock	37	4	11	0	6	.297
Pytlak	68	7	20	0	6	.294
Tabor	102	11	29	4	21	.284
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Foxx	97	27	26	5	22	.268
Newsome	12	2	3	0	0	.250
Spence	69	7	16	0	9	.232
Fox	32	3	7	0	3	.219
Carey	5	3	1	0	1	.200
Finney	74	9	14	0	5	.189
Hale	10	1	1	0	0	.100

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Waner	17	3	9	0	2	.529
Cooney	94	12	29	0	7	.319
Moore	116	13	33	1	10	.284
Rowell	113	16	31	3	6	.270
Miller	115	16	30	2	13	.261
Hassett	8	2	2	0	1	.250
Manno	13	1	3	0	4	.231
Dahlgren	110	15	25	5	21	.227
West	92	16	20	6	20	.217
Berres	59	3	12	0	6	.203
Sisti	73	7	13	1	6	.178
Masi	26	1	4	0	2	.154
Majeski	50	5	7	0	3	.140
Wietelmann	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Koy lf	5	0	2	3	1	1	0
Frey 2b	4	1	1	1	5	2	0
Ripple rf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
F. McCormick 1b	4	2	1	2	10	0	0
Aleno 3b	5	0	2	2	2	6	0
Lombardi c	5	0	2	3	5	4	1
Craft cf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Joost ss	4	1	2	2	2	1	2
Vander Meer p	3	1	2	2	0	2	0
Beggs p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	7	14	17	27	16	3
BOSTON							
Rowell 2b	3	2	3	6	5	1	2
G. Moore rf	2	0	1	1	1	0	1
Manno lf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
West cf	3	1	1	4	6	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	1	4	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Majeski 3b	4	0	1	2	2	2	1
Berres c	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvo p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Gremp c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	9	16	24	10	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	—7
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Runs batted in, Rowell, Manno, West, Koy, Aleno, Lombardi 2, Vander Meer. Two base hits, Majeski, Koy, F. McCormick, Lombardi. Home runs, Rowell, West. Stolen base, Aleno. Sacrifice, Vander Meer. Double plays, Miller, Rowell and Dahlgren; Aleno, Frey and F. McCormick 2. Left on base, Boston 11, Cincinnati 12. Bases on balls, off Salvo 4, by Vander Meer 8. Struck out by Salvo 2, by Vander Meer 6. Hits off Salvo, 12 in 7 innings; off Lamanna 2 in 1 inning; off Vander Meer, 9 in 8 innings (none out in ninth); off Beggs, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Vander Meer (Miller). Wild pitch, Lamanna. Passed ball, Lombardi. Winning pitcher, Vander Meer. Losing pitcher, Salvo. Time, 2h. 35m. Umpires, Dunn, Magerkurth and Stewart. Attendance, 2,195.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, HUB. 2195
Fenway Park, KEN. 0332

N. E. Track Meet Should Be Close On the Week End

While Holy Cross and Rhode Island State reign as the co-favorites in the 55th annual New England I. C. A. A. A. track and field championships at Briggs Field, Cambridge, Friday and Saturday, the other 17 colleges entered will determine the winner by taking their share of the point total. Last year Holy Cross nosed out Rhode Island State, 27 to 26¾.

Heading the list of returning defending champions is Ed Dugger of Tufts, who placed first in three events last year. He made a new meet record in the 120-yard high hurdles, equalled the 220-yard low hurdle mark, and took the 100-yard dash. Dugger startled the eastern track world a year ago not only by defeating Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute champion, in the N. C. A. A. outdoor high hurdles run, but also by setting a new record in that event.

Bill Dowd of Boston College will defend his title in the 440-yard run, but Charlie O'Donnell and Frank Hines of Holy Cross are expected to give him trouble since both boys defeated him in the Boston College-Holy Cross dual meet this spring.

Two Holy Cross winners back for a return engagement are Francis Maloney, 1940 two-mile champion, and Larry McShane, who will defend his title in the 220.

Al Morro of Boston College will defend his discus throw title.

Indians Seek Win

In an effort to overtake Cornell for the leadership of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, Dartmouth's strong nine played Harvard at Hanover this afternoon. A victory would move the Indians ahead of the Ithacans in the standing and give them a good chance at the title.

George Sexton, the Green's brilliant mound star who has a joint hold on the league record of 14 strikeouts, was ready to face the Crimson, with Coach Floyd Stahl countering with either Burgy Ayres or Charlie Brackett. The rest of the Dartmouth line-up included Johnny Koslowski, catcher, Johnny Lendo, shortstop, Chet Jones, first, Capt. Johnny Orr, second; Charlie Brown, third, and Dix Daniels, Gus Broberg, and Tom West in the outfield.

The rest of the Harvard lineup included Bob Regan, catcher; Bill Tully, first base; Bart Harvey, second; Capt. Fred Keyes, short; Gil Whittemore, third; and Lou Clay, Ed Buckley, and Bill Parsons, in the field.

Red Sox

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
N Harris lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Mullin cf	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
Campbell rf	3	0	2	2	1	0	0
York 1b	3	0	0	0	12	3	0
Gehringer 2b	3	1	2	7	1	3	0
McNair 3b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Tebbetts c	4	0	2	3	3	0	0
Croucher ss	3	2	2	2	2	5	0
Gorsica p	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Totals	35	4	10	16	27	15	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Finney rf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Williams lf	4	1	1	4	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	1	9	2	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	2	3	4	1
Hale 3b	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
L Newsome 2b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	6	2	0
Dobson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
M Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†P Fox	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judd p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	30	2	4	8	27	12	2

*Batted for Dobson in sixth. †Batted for M. Harris in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, N. Harris, Campbell, Gehringer, Williams 2. Two-base hits, Tebbetts, Cronin. Three-base hit, Gehringer. Home runs, Gehringer, Williams. Hits, off Dobson 7 in 6 innings, off M. Harris 2 in 2 innings, off Judd 1 in 1 inning. First base on errors, Detroit. Left on bases, Detroit 11, Boston 3. Stolen bases, Mullin, Campbell. Sacrifice hit, Gorsica. Base on balls, by Dobson, by Gorsica 3, by M. Harris, by Judd 2. Double play, York, Croucher and York. Winning pitcher, Gorsica. Losing pitcher, Dobson. Time, 2h. 12m. Umpires, Ormsby, Hubbard and Grieve. Attendance (actual), 3000.

Nelson Most Notable Star Missing From Goodall Golf

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Professional golf generally takes the national competitive limelight in the late spring, this season more than ever because of the British War Fund match last week at The Country Club which brought together eight of the recognized leaders of the money ranks. Six of the eight who played at Clyde Park will be at each other again Thursday to Saturday of this week in the annual Goodall round robin. This event is at match play, on the Fresh Meadow Country Club course, Flushing, L. I. May 26 brings the sectional qualifying rounds, the country over, for the national open championship, which comes less than three weeks hence, June 5, 6 and 7, at the Colonial Club, Fort Worth, Texas.

The most notable absentee from the Goodall tournament will be Byron Nelson, who felt that with the big call upon his services at his home club and with the time out for the national open, he was not justified in playing at Fresh Meadow. Henry Picard, who changed berths this year, is another of last year's Goodall contestants who will be missed. Still another is Martin Pose, the Argentinian, who came from South America for a tour, and a try at our open.

McSpaden Entered

In their places will be Harold McSpaden of Winchester, winner of last week's affair at Brookline; Edward Oliver, the chunky, long-hitter who tied with Lawson Little, Jr., and Gene Sarazen in last year's national open, only to be disqualified for starting his last round ahead of the officially designated time, and Victor Ghezzi, who ranks well up in the profession.

That gives an array of talent for this week's Goodall that surely ought to entice large galleries, for the list now includes the open champion, Lawson Little, Jr.; Gene Sarazen, who in 1932 won his second national open title at Fresh Meadow; Ben Hogan, who won the Goodall last year; Harold McSpaden, Clarence Haefner, Craig Wood, Jimmy Demaret, Ed. Oliver, Horton Smith, Dick Metz, Paul Runyan, Jimmy Hines, Jimmy Thomson and Vic Ghezzi.

Encouraged to Enter

In no sense was Harold McSpaden letting his club members down when he, for the first time, accepted an invitation to play in the Goodall. He was urged to do so by officials of the club, who felt a pardonable pride in his brilliant performance last week and the numerous other competitive honors which have been his since he took the berth as their instructor.

By and large, the galleryites at Fresh Meadow are apt to see more spectacular shots than in an open championship. An all-or-nothing shot which might mean the difference between a birdie or eagle and a possible six, or worse, can be tackled with a carefree recklessness when it can mean no more than the loss of a single hole, rather than a load to be carried the 72 holes of a medal play championship. Safety first is a guiding principle for a great majority of the national open medal play contenders, even granting that they do pull off many sensational shots.

Prefers Medal Play

It always has struck me that the professionals themselves would welcome their few match play tournaments, in which, as McSpaden puts it, "there is a chance to come up for air now and then." Nevertheless, McSpaden himself admits to a preference of medal play over match, doubtless due to the fact that he, like a majority of his brother pros, have had their chief schooling in the card-and-pencil game.

Lawson Little, Jr., is an exception to the rule, in that his major victories, up to last year's triumph at Cleveland, were in medal-and-match, or all-match play championships, through which he won the national and British amateur titles in both 1934 and 1935, before he deserted the amateur ranks. It was rather incongruous, therefore, that last year in the Goodall match play tournament Lawson Little finished 11th of the 15, with a deficit of seven holes, and shortly thereafter won the medal play national open, whereas Ben Hogan, great medal player, won the Goodall and then failed to qualify at medal play for the national open. Frank Strafaci, Brooklyn amateur, promptly did the generous act of withdrawing from the open in order to let in Hogan, an alternate from the Metropolitan District.

34 Under Par

If ever a man had a field of super stars spreadeagled it was Hogan, in last year's Goodall. At the end of the seven rounds he stood 24 points plus, as against 8 for Gene Sarazen, then in second place. The little man with the mighty wallop, the man who earlier in the year had won the North and South open at Pinehurst, the open at Asheville and that at Greensboro, N. C., all in a row, with scores of 34 under par for 216 holes, had been mowing down everybody in sight.

The highlight was his 66 of the fourth round, which equalled the record set up by Sarazen in the last round of the 1932 national open. This enabled Hogan to defeat Dick Metz six up and Paul Runyan four up, 10 points which later proved a great asset. The joke of this 66 was that Hogan, the night before, had fallen down a flight of stairs and injured his back.

Little Equalled 66

Lawson Little, in the same round, duplicated the 66, but all this gained him was five up on Jimmy Thompson and two on Henry Picard. In these matches the men play in trios and the number of holes up or down are carried along to the end. That has its advantages and disadvantages, for one hot round against another, such as Little's 66 against Picard's 68, is not so productive.

Even a long lead, such as Hogan's 24 points against the second-best eight, is not necessarily safe, as demonstrated when Hogan in the next to last round was beaten four up by Pose and one by Jimmy Thomson, whereas Sam Snead picked up four points in the sixth round and then eight in the final round, against Haefner and Thomson, to finish only four points behind Hogan, 19 to 23. Hogan's 69 in the seventh round saved him and he was a real triumph in that he defeated Lawson Little three up and Gene Sarazen one, a victory over two great match, as well as medal, players.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

St. Louis at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

National League

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

American League

Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.

National League

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Transfer for Bob Foxx

PITTSBURGH, May 20 (AP)—The New York Giants announced yesterday that rookie outfielder Bob Foxx, the former Tennessee football star, was being transferred from their Clinton, Iowa, farm team to Jersey City of the International League. Outfielder Tom Neill is being shifted from Jersey City to Clinton.

The transfer of Foxx to Jersey City was necessitated by the failure of the Giants to obtain outfielder Bernard Olsen from the Chicago Cubs for their Jersey City farm. Olsen is with Nashville in the Southern Association, on option from the Cubs.

Red Sox Shorthanded

Red Sox-Tigers . . . Johnny Gorsica, a young right-hander, stretched the Red Sox losing streak to five games with a smart four-hitter . . . He had the Boston batters eating out of his hand until Ted Williams parked his fifth home into the right field end of the grandstand in the seventh with Finney on base . . . However, it might have been a different story had Bobby Doerr and Jim Tabor been in there swinging for the left field barrier . . . Manager Joe Cronin had to play Skeeter Newsome at second base and Sammy Hale at third . . . If anything had happened to Johnny Peacock, Mike Ryba or Jimmy Foxx would have had to don the mask . . . Pytlak was also on the sidelines.

* * *

After reaching base at least once in each of the first 26 Red Sox contests, Dom Di Maggio was stopped by Gorsica . . . Dom couldn't get the ball out of the infield . . . Foxx's error was his first of the season . . . Gorsica had a no-hitter until Foxx singled to open the fifth . . . Charley Gehringer, the "Spalding Guide" second baseman, led the Tiger attack with a triple and homer . . . His four-bagger landed in the Boston bull pen . . . The locals play at Yankee Stadium Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of this week . . . Lou Finney is hitting the ball better since he returned to regular duty, but his average is still low.

* * *

Braves . . . Manny Salvo dropped his fifth in a row at Cincinnati yesterday . . . He was doing all right until the Reds rallied for four big runs in the fifth . . . Max West, playing center field for the first time this spring, produced his sixth homer . . . Rowell hit his third . . . The Braves clicked off their 40th double play and have missed in only four games this year . . . The Cardinals now have 37, for second place . . . Lloyd Waner and Johnny Cooney, Casey Stengel's only men hitting over .300, sat on the bench . . . The Dodgers are opening the door for plenty of "riding" by protesting those two Cub victories . . . After all, Charley Gilbert, the player in question, wasn't even in uniform when Jimmy Wilson took two straight at Wrigley Field.

B. U. Captains

Richard Herlihy of Medford and Charles Thomas of Dayton, Ohio, have been elected track and baseball captains at Boston University for 1942, according to an announcement by Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics.

Herlihy has been on the track squad for two years and has competed in the broad jump, the 440 and the low hurdles. Thomas is one of B. U.'s outstanding athletes. He has been a standout in football, basketball, and baseball for the past three years. Originally a shortstop, Thomas was moved to third base in the middle of the 1940 season and has remained there ever since.

N. E. Tennis June 2

The Hartford Golf Club in Connecticut will sponsor the New England sectional tennis championships the week of June 2. Last year's tourney was won by Ladislav Hecht, who outlasted Joe Fishbach in singles, 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 9—7. The women's title was won by Mrs. Gracyn Wheeler Kelleher, who defeated Mrs. Martha B. Andrade, 7—5, 6—4. The doubles crowns are held by F. A. Froehling and William F. Tabert and Mrs. Kelleher and Helen A. Pederson.

Honored by Teammates

By a Staff Photographer

Charlie Thomas

This Dayton, Ohio, athlete, has been elected captain of Boston University's baseball team for next season, a fitting tribute to his outstanding career here in football, basketball, and baseball.

Southwestern Conference Football Teams to Visit Eleven States Next Fall

Four Contests Booked East And One on Pacific Coast

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, May 20—Southwest Conference football teams will travel the equivalent of nearly once around the globe to play on the gridiron this fall, and counting the return trips, the seven teams will have traveled more than 40,000 miles when the season ends.

The Southwest teams will meet foes in 11 states and have games booked as far away as Tacoma, Wash., New York City, and Detroit, Mich.

The Texas A. & M. squad, 1940 co-champions, will spend a sizable portion of the season traveling. The Aggies have games scheduled on both coasts, meeting Washington State in Tacoma on Dec. 6 and New York University in New York City on Oct. 11.

Four Eastern Games

Eastern football fans will have a better chance of sizing up Southwest teams this fall with three games scheduled in New York City and one in Philadelphia. In addition to the Texas Aggies-New York University tilt, Texas Christian and Southern Methodist will meet Fordham University in New York City. The T. C. U.-Fordham game is scheduled for Oct. 25, while S. M. U. and the Rams will clash Oct. 4. Baylor is booked to play Villanova at Philadelphia Oct. 18.

Other intersectional tilts to be played outside the Southwest area are University of Texas-University of Colorado at Boulder, Colo.; Baylor University-Denver University at Denver, Colo. on Oct. 3; Texas Christian University-University of Indiana at Bloomington, Ind., on Oct. 11; University of Arkansas-Detroit University at Detroit, Mich., on the night of Oct. 24; Arkansas-University of Mississippi at Memphis, Tenn., on Nov. 22; and Southern Methodist-Auburn at Birmingham, Ala., on Oct. 18.

Only Two Visitors

Except teams in the adjoining states of Oklahoma and Louisiana, Texas football fans will have a chance to view only two out of state teams this fall. The University of Oregon meets the University of Texas at Austin while the College of the Pacific plays Southern Methodist in Tyler.

The Southwest teams have a number of attractive games for the next three years. In 1942 Southern Methodist will meet Temple University in Dallas, Texas; Texas A. & M. will play Duke University in Durham, N. C.; Washington State will play Texas A. & M. in some Texas city and Northwestern will meet the University of Texas.

In 1943 Temple and S. M. U. play in Philadelphia, Texas A. & M. and the U. S. Military Academy meet in New York City and Texas plays Oregon. The University of Texas has also arranged a game with the University of Southern California in 1944.

* * *

Briefs—The Rice basketball squad completed a three-weeks spring training period last week and the guesses were that Capt. Robert Kinney, Bill Tom Closs, Hal Lambert and Placado Gomez, all lettermen, and Harmon Walters, who will be a sophomore next year, will comprise Coach Buster Brannon's starting line-up in the 1942 campaign. . . . It is seldom a tennis player gets the proper recognition in popularity competition with athletes in other sports, but Dick Morris, of Winter Park, Fla., Rice Institute No. 1 netter, has been awarded the Bob Quin trophy. The award is given for scholarship, leadership and sportsmanship. . . . E. F. Crim, a Baylor University golfer who competed in the recent Southwest Conference golf tournament, is convinced 15 is his unfortunate number. He laid his tee shot within four feet of the pin on hole No. 15 four consecutive times. Each time he missed his putt and took threes.

* * *

Fred C. Thomsen, for 13 years football mentor at the University of Arkansas, may be removed. The school's board of trustees will meet June 8 to decide. . . . Babe Papich, University of Texas diving star, has been elected captain of the 1942 Longhorn swimming team. . . . Spring football workouts have been banned by the Texas Conference, a sports loop composed of small Texas colleges. Faculty representatives also voted to allow transfers from Oklahoma Baptist University to be eligible to play football this fall with Texas Conference schools. The Oklahoma institution abolished football. . . . Pete Layden, University of Texas baseball and football star, has been voted the campus' most popular athlete by the students.

* * *

It was somewhat of a surprise to officials of the Southwest Conference net tournament in Austin recently to see Xavier Fernandez, No. 4 Texas A. & M. tennis player from Peru, walk off the courts between sets of a match. Officials and his opponent waited for many minutes for him to return from the locker room where he had gone. When he did, he explained he always took a shower between sets to keep fresh.

* * *

Jack Rodgers has been elected 1942 Rice tennis captain; Chet Palmer, Rice's baseball captain; Harold Hall, track captain; and George Pierce, golf captain. . . . Texas Tech at Lubbock, Texas, West Texas State Teachers College at Canyon, Texas, and Hardin-Simmons University at Abilene, Texas, have been elected new members of the Border Conference. . . . Texas Christian University basebailers think Fred Pepper, Rice hurler, is the best in the loop. . . . The University of Texas recently won the unofficial title of Southwest intercollegiate regatta champions. The University of Houston was second; Southern Methodist, third; Rice, fourth; and Texas A. & M., fifth. Texas won the crown last year.

* * *

Fred Hartman, Rice's 1940 tackle, may become an assistant coach at Texas Tech where Del Morgan, former Rice assistant coach, will be this fall. . . . Joe Sparks, Texas' quarter-miler, has been elected to captain the 1942 Longhorn track team. . . . Five members of the champion University of Texas track team will participate in the Coliseum Relays in Los Angeles this week end. Carlton Terry, Fred Ramsdell, Lonnie Hill and Bill Seay will enter the dashes and will combine to enter the 440-yard relay. The other Texas entry will be Jack Hughes in the discus.

J. H.

State of Maryland Again Provides Chief Contender

The 59th season of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association reached its climax last week end and once again the State of Maryland provides the chief contender for the Wilson Wingate Memorial Trophy awarded annually to the Association's ranking team.

The Johns Hopkins University's undefeated team, with a record of 123 goals against a meager 13 goals scored against them, has a wide margin of performance over the Association's membership of 20 eastern colleges.

The records of the 59-year-old organization insofar as champions or near-champions are concerned goes back to 1905 when two earlier organizations were merged into the present lacrosse governing body. Since 1905 Johns Hopkins has held outright or shared in 18 Association titles, a record approached by no other member.

Beat Maryland 10 to 3

Hopkins' last obstacle to an undefeated season was the strong University of Maryland ten, whose record showed only one defeat, that being to an outstanding Army team. Last Saturday Johns Hopkins beat Maryland, 10 to 3.

In spite of Hopkins' impressive records through the years, Maryland has dominated the lacrosse scene since the foundation of the Wingate Trophy in 1936, the Terrapins having won the Association award three times outright and having shared it once with Princeton.

In the North, Princeton and Army fought it out at West Point Saturday, the 1941 leadership in the Middle Atlantic lacrosse district going to Princeton (the score: 5-2). Army, victor over Maryland, came up to Saturday's game with only one defeat in a hard schedule, Hopkins having bested the Cadets, 7-2. Princeton had suffered two previous defeats, losing out to Maryland, by an overtime goal and being subdued by Hopkins last week, 9-3.

Rutgers took the Little Three championship, trouncing Lehigh, 12-1, and snowing under Lafayette, 16-1, and will enter her traditional game with Princeton Wednesday seeking a successful end to its season against the favored Tigers.

Defeats Offset

At Swarthmore, Avery Blake has been quietly working to produce the best team the Garnet has had in years. Swarthmore's season's record shows its attainment as to major status in the sport, her two defeats being offset by a 6-0 shutout over the strong Yale team and 8-6 overtime win over Penn State, and a 9-9 tie with Navy, the 1939 Association champion.

In Central New York, Syracuse won its feature games, defeating Cornell, 14-9, and the usually strong Hobart team, 17-8, to give evidence that the Salt City and the Saltine stronghold on the hill top remain hotbeds of lacrosse.

In the Metropolitan Area, Stevens Institute boasts the strongest team, with wins over C. C. N. Y., Lehigh, Lafayette, M. I. T., Swarthmore and Harvard, and with losses only to the high-scoring Union and Swarthmore stickmen. City College's record was not up to the usual standard which has given Coach Miller's team the oft-repeated Metropolitan leadership.

In the New England division, the Green Indians from Dartmouth and the Yale stick-wielders play Saturday to settle the supremacy in that section. Dartmouth won 16 to 8.

The association's schedule for the balance of the season is as follows: May 21—Princeton at Rutgers; 24—Harvard at Yale, Loyola at Navy, Penn State at Army; 31—Army at Navy.

Women's Bowling

LOS ANGELES, May 20 (AP)—Feminine pinsters from eastern states still lead far westerners in the 24th Women's International Bowling Congress tournament.

Evergreens of Ann Arbor, Mich., rolled into third place in the team division with a 2,446 series. Nettie Grunnell's 522 and Lillian Nowak's 514 were high for the Evergreens.

The leaders (first five in each division:)

Singles

Catherine Seigel, Kansas City, 626.
Blanche Brazeal, Kansas City, 589.
Lee Marie Ladwig, Grand Rapids, Mich., 585.
Mary Pexton, Denver, 576.
Jean Kinney, Syracuse, N. Y., 574.

Doubles

Martha Smith and Fanny Anthony, Syracuse, 1,101.
Bertha Rosely Lee and Lee Marie Ladwig, Grand Rapids, 1,076.
Frances Kasimer and Mary Kite, Sr., Syracuse, 1,060.
Ann Karrer and Helen Kepler, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,051.
Margaret Taylor and Jenniveve Sellers, Denver, 1,046.

Team

New Process Gear, Syracuse, 2,565.
Hart Printers, St. Louis, 2,541.
Evergreens, Ann Arbor, Mich., 2,446.
Coor's Ladies, Denver, 2,415.
Roseland Recreation, Chicago, 2,412.

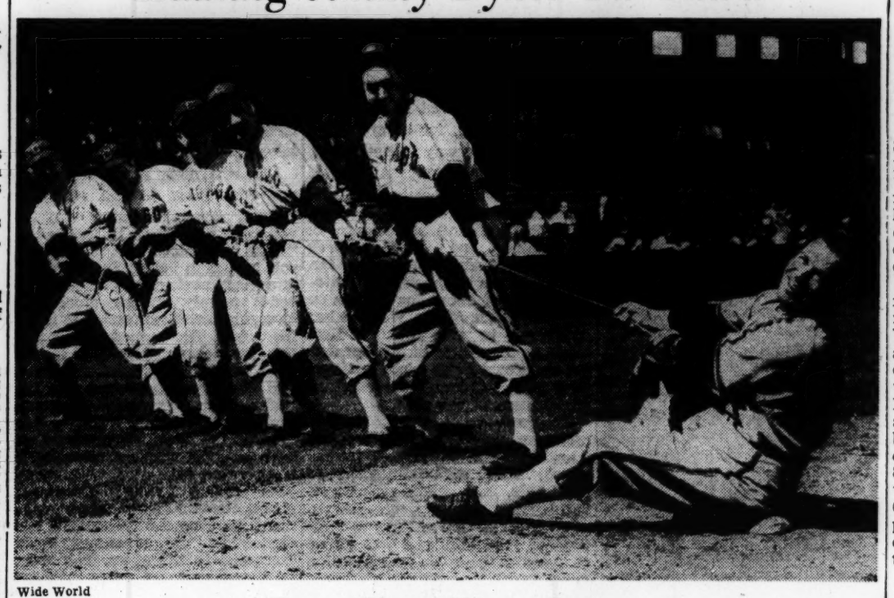
Steve Wood Elected

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Steve Wood, second son of "Smoky Joe" Wood, former major league star who now coaches Yale, was elected captain of the Colgate baseball team for next year to succeed Eddie Donnelly, a fellow townsman from New Haven, Conn.

Williston Captain

John Newton of Springfield, Mass., has been chosen to lead the football team next fall at Williston Academy in Easthampton, Mass. Roger Lehman of New Haven, Conn., has been named team manager.

Hauling Jimmy Dykes Off Third



Wide World

Veteran Playing Manager Retires

Jimmy Dykes had hoped to bat once more before the player limit deadline arrived, but he miscalculated by one day and was forced to become a bench manager and retire from the Chicago White Sox active list. He is pictured here being hauled off the diamond by his players in New York recently. He has played in the American League since 1917.

Did You Know?

A fair hit ball that strikes the ground and bounds into the stands, bleachers or over a fence, is a two-bagger.

Cobb and Ruth To Open Match At Newton Club

Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb will open their 36-hole exhibition golf match for charity with an 18-hole battle at Commonwealth Country Club, Newton, Mass., on June 25, it has been announced by Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager of the P. G. A. The second round will shift to a club yet to be selected in the New York area the following day, with Detroit being named as the site for a play-off, if necessary.

The match here will be staged under the sponsorship of the New England Association of Left-Handed Golfers, with the entire proceeds to be given to the Golden Rule Farm in Franklin, N. H., a home for boys.

Original plans called for this contest between the two greats of the diamond to be played May 30, but it became necessary to move the date ahead because of the holiday. According to Corcoran, Cobb suggested the June dates and they were approved by Ruth.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 19

International League

Syracuse 5, Baltimore 1.
Only game.

American Association

St. Paul 14, Milwaukee 11.
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 5.
Louisville 5, Columbus 3.
Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 6.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Tulsa-Dallas, rain.
Oklahoma City-Fort Worth, wet grounds.
Shreveport 7, Beaumont 2.
Houston 0-4, San Antonio 5-1.

Southern Association

Atlanta 10, Birmingham 5.
New Orleans 3, Chattanooga 1.
Only games.

Eastern League

Scranton 8, Springfield 7.
Elmira 1, Albany 0.
Only games.

College Tennis

Results May 19

Michigan 6, Michigan Normal 3.
St. Lawrence 6, Clarkson 1.
Horace Mann 5, Riverdale 4.
Poly Prep 8, Brooklyn Poly J. V. 1.
Fordham Fr. 4, Seton Hall Fr. 2.
Wesleyan Fr. 6, Trinity Fr. 3.

National Race Leadership Hinges on Dodger Protest

By the Associated Press

First-place jams in the National League are as common as traffic tie-ups in Times Square, but the senior circuit has one now that only President Ford Frick can untangle. The Brooklyn Dodgers have lost two games in a row at Chicago and yesterday slipped out of the percentage lead although remaining half a contest ahead of the St. Louis Cardinals on won-lost reckoning. However, the Dodgers complicated this otherwise commonplace mixup by protesting both games on the grounds that the Cubs had 26 men on their squad, one over the limit that went into effect May 15.

The player in question is outfielder Charley Gilbert, whom Brooklyn traded to the Cubs in the Billy Herman deal. He was playing under option at Montreal and the deal provided that the International League club turn him over to the Cubs June 1. In the meantime he was injured and went to Philadelphia. He never has been any closer to Chicago than he is right now — roughly, 800 miles.

Frick Will Rule

President Frick says it may be a week before he can make a ruling. During the interim the protest not only will reflect on the first-place struggle between the Dodgers and Cardinals, but also on the Cubs, who moved into the first division yesterday.

If the Cubs don't cut off a man, and the protest is upheld a week from now, other managers may start hollering too. On the other hand the Dodgers will have to show why and how Gilbert can be included on the Cubs' roster 10 days before they themselves were due to deliver him.

Jim Gallagher, the Cubs' general manager, posed that question when he said: "We have not been notified that Gilbert has left Montreal and do not know what he is doing in Philadelphia. Whatever he is doing is his own business. All we know is that he is not yet a Cub."

Nine in Second

Even if Brooklyn wins the protest it won't erase the humiliation of yesterday's 14-1 walloping. The Cubs climbed on Chubby Hugh Casey, who had won five games without a defeat, and beat him with nine runs in the second inning. Claude Passeau, the Cubs' pitching ace, contributed a homer with the bases loaded in the big inning and choked the Dodgers with four-hit hurling. Bill Nicholson hit his seventh homer of the season with one on and Babe Phelps hit one for Brooklyn's lone run.

Cleveland's American League leaders also were beaten again by the Philadelphia Athletics, 5-4, although Al Milnar, the Indians' southpaw ace, homered with one on. Rookie Les McCrabb kept nine hits well-spaced and was supported by a 12-hit offensive led by Frank Hayes.

Galehouse Wins

Dennis Galehouse, who had pitched a one-hit shutout his last time out, held the New York Yankees to four safeties as the St. Louis Browns forged a 5-1 victory with the help of a couple of Yankee fielding miscues. New York's only run was a homer by Bill Dickey.

Young John Gorsica pitched four-hit ball for the Detroit Tigers to beat the Boston Red Sox, 4-2, missing a shutout in the seventh when Ted Williams homered with one on. It was Detroit's fifth straight win and kept the American League champs right on the heels of the second-place Chicago White Sox, who whipped the Washington Senators, 8-2. Ed Smith gave Washington 10 hits, one more than the Sox obtained, but Chicago took advantage of seven walks and a hit batsman in wrecking Vernon Kennedy's debut in the Capital.

The day's best pitching duel was in the National League where Pittsburgh ended the New York Giants' four-game winning streak, 2-1. Max Butcher of the Pirates allowed only four hits while Carl Hubbell gave up six.

The Cincinnati Reds ripped off 14 hits to beat the Boston Braves, 7-3, behind Johnny Vander Meer, with catcher Ernie Lombardi distinguishing himself by throwing out four runners at second. There were seven errors.

College Baseball

Results May 19

Kansas State 8, Iowa State 6.
John Marshall 6, Brooklyn College 5.
Brown Fr. 12, Providence Fr. 8.
Manhattan Fr. 4, Fordham Fr. 2.
Moravian 11, Susquehanna 3.
St. Lawrence 6, Hartwick 4.
Syracuse 6, Rochester 1.
W. and M. 3, Randolph-Macon 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	23	11	.676
Chicago	17	11	.607
Detroit	16	14	.533
New York	16	17	.485
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	14	18	.438
Philadelphia	12	18	.400
St. Louis	10	18	.357

Results May 19

Detroit 4, Boston 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 1.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 8, Washington 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	20	8	.714
Brooklyn	22	9	.710
New York	16	12	.571
Chicago	12	15	.444
Boston	12	17	.414
Cincinnati	12	17	.414
Pittsburgh	10	15	.400
Philadelphia	9	20	.310

Results May 19

Cincinnati 7, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 2, New York 1.
Chicago 14, Brooklyn 1.
Only games scheduled

Trials Continue For the 500-Mile Automobile Race

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20 (AP)—Indianapolis motor speedway officials announced last night qualification trials for the 500-mile race May 30 would be resumed Wednesday from 1 p. m. (C. S. T.) to 7 p. m.

Ten drivers signified they would be ready for the tryouts at that time.

Twelve drivers qualified Saturday and six Sunday. Mauri Rose of Indianapolis captured the pole position the first day with an average speed of 128.691 m. p. h.

The starting field is limited to the 33 fastest qualifiers. They must go 10 miles at 115 m. p. h. in the trials.

Qualify for Positions

Wide World

Ace Automobile Racers at Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Wilbur Shaw (left), three-time winner of the 500-mile classic, and Rex Mays, the national champion, who was second last year, shown at the track where they will renew their rivalry May 30. Both passed the qualifying tests.

Open Test To Be Held Next Week

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—The Southwest is getting ready to support its first national open golf tournament in a big way and as a result Dallas, Houston, and Tulsa have supplanted New York, Chicago and Philadelphia as the principal centers for the sectional qualifying rounds next Monday.

Dallas is the qualifying location for the section where the big tournament will be played—at Fort Worth's Colonial Club, June 5, 6, and 7. This district contributed 126 entrants to the total of 1,010 who will try to qualify in 27 different locations. Chicago, always a hot spot in golf and looking after a big territory, is second with 104 entries and Pittsburgh third with 80. Then come Tulsa with 69, Detroit with 68, and Houston with 67, all ahead of New York's Metropolitan district which generally is either first or second. New York's total this year is 65.

33 Exempt

The total entry list for the 1941 open, announced yesterday by the United States Golf Association, is 1,052. Of these 33 are exempt from the sectional qualifying rounds because they were among the low 30 scorers and ties for 30th place last year. Eight former open champions who didn't rank high in the 1940 tourney also were granted exemption under a ruling made this year, and the home club pro, Bob Byrnes, also is exempt.

As a result there will be just 128 places in the main tournament for the 1,010 golfers to shoot at Monday. The field at Fort Worth will be limited to 170 starters, the same as it has been since 1936.

Inasmuch as the number of qualifiers for each district was determined on the basis of the quality as well as the number of entrants, New York and Chicago each will have 12 places to fill, only four fewer than Dallas' top total. Detroit and Houston each will qualify eight, Tulsa and Pittsburgh seven, Birmingham, Ala., with 48 entries, gets six, and Cleveland, with 47 entries, will have five. The other districts each will qualify from one to four players.

Fifteen Winners

The complete entry lists and groupings for play in each district will be announced Friday.

The list of 42 exempt players includes all but a few of the top-flight tournament players. Fifteen of them already have won the open title one or more times and seven still were playing well enough last season to break into the top 30 There'll be a foreign threat, too. In addition to Jim Ferrier, the former Australian amateur champion who is on the exempt list, young Mario Gonzalez of Sao Paulo, Brazil, who won the Argentine open and amateur titles last year, and his mentor, Dr. Walter C. Ratto, will try to qualify in the New York district.

Colgate Elects Diebolt

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Alfred Diebolt, Jr., of Plattsburg, N. Y., quarter-miler, has been elected captain of Colgate University's track team for next year.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Kansas City Kids On Bench

With Joe Gordon back at second base, Frank Crosetti restored to his old shortstop berth, rookie Johnny Sturm planted at first and Phil Rizzuto and Gerry Priddy riding the bench, Manager Joe McCarthy must be pining for the days when Babe Dahlgren wore a Yankee uniform. If so, Wes Ferrell called the turn.

"I predict the Yankees will soon be sorry they let Dahlgren go," said the veteran pitcher, before he was released by the Boston Braves. "Wait and see. Babe not only was a good first baseman for McCarthy, grabbing everything they threw within 10 feet of him, but he also was a valuable utility man. He could play on the other side of the infield in a pinch. He's a pretty good third baseman. The guy is protection for two or three spots. I don't know how he ever got out of the American League." Clark Griffith wondered the same thing.

Need Big Leaguer

As McCarthy thought so little of Sturm a few weeks ago that he shifted Gordon to first base, it seems reasonable to assume that the Yankees are now in the market for a big leaguer to cover the bag once cared for so ably by Lou Gehrig, and later Dahlgren. Ed Barrow may reopen negotiations for George McQuinn of the Browns. George would have a good record in Yankee Stadium, where the right field stands are built for a left-hand hitter.

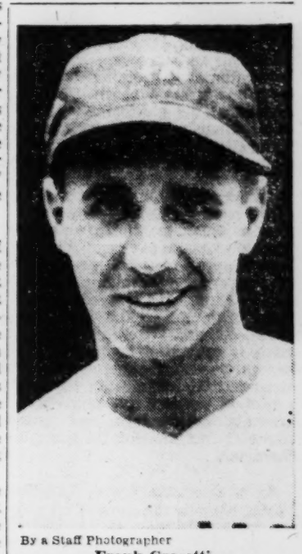
The New York critics say the Yankees looked like a different club with Crosetti back in there and Gordon at his old stand. There was a new snap and spark noticeable from the press box. Gordon again was one of the outstanding second sackers in the business. He and Crosetti worked together as they had in those glorious pennant winning years. And the Yanks broke a losing streak.

Relieved Pressure

However, McCarthy announces that he has not given up on Rizzuto and Priddy. The manager said something had to be done to keep the club in the first division, and that the relieving of the pressure on Rizzuto and Priddy was the logical move. From the shadows of the dugout the Kansas City rookies will have time to get acclimated—to get back any confidence which may have been lost while the Yanks were swaying on the brink of the second division. McCarthy points out that Gordon, Rolfe and other Yankee freshmen in his experience had to go through the same period.

When he was benched, Rizzuto was batting .246, with 33 hits in 134 times up and 18 runs scored. Priddy had 19 safeties in 90 tries for a .211 average. However, Rolfe was only a few points above Gerry on the list, and Henrich, Selkirk, Crosetti and Sturm were under him. Remember the old days when the Yankees could hit?

Frank Crespi, known as Creepy to his Cardinal team mates, graduated to the big leagues from the softball ranks. Like Lou Novikoff, the new Cub outfielder, Frank formerly was a star in the sport that is played on a smaller diamond. As recently as 1935 the new Cardinal infielder was the Bob Feller of the local softball nine. But one day a friend, who managed a hardball team, needed a catcher and Creepy agreed to fill the hole. He has been in the national pastime ever since.



By a Staff Photographer

Frank Crosetti

Crespi played his first pro baseball at Shelby, North Carolina State League, in '37, after hitting about .600 in amateur ball. This average shrank to .314 with Shelby, but his shortstopping was good enough to bring a promotion to Springfield, Mo., the following year. The Cardinals put him on their roster in '39, but were disappointed with his fielding and shipped him off to Rochester. At St. Petersburg this spring, Billy Southworth found himself with more than enough shortstops, so moved Frank to the other side of the infield. The boy has been one of the early sensations of the young National League campaign. Since opening say he has been over or just under the .300 level.

Pro Meeting May 24

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 20 (AP)—W. D. Griffith, president of the American Professional Football League, announced today that the circuit's annual schedule meeting would be held in New York, May 24-25.

Representatives of seven league clubs — Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Columbus, Buffalo, New York, Boston and Detroit—will act upon franchise applications of St. Louis, Philadelphia and Baltimore clubs, and consider restrictions on exhibition games, Mr. Griffith said.

College Golf

Results May 19

Norwich 3½, Middlebury 2½.
Michigan 18, Northwestern 9.
Union 8, Hamilton 1.

HOW THE WAR EMERGENCY WILL AFFECT YOU
THE DEFENSE PROGRAM
GUNS vs. BUTTER PROSPECTS
GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF BUSINESS
CHANGE IN CREDIT STRUCTURE
SCARCITY PROBLEMS
5 articles
May 26-31, 1941
by
Harold Fleming, Financial Expert
in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Christian Science Publishing Society
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
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'Citizen Kane' on the Screen—Kaufman-Hart Play Returns

Orson Welles' Film Makes Its Debut at the Majestic

"Citizen Kane," Orson Welles' first Hollywood film, arrived at the Majestic Theater last evening. It is a fascinating film, though by no means without fault. In general, the treatment is unorthodox and original. Some of Mr. Welles' effects are genuinely exciting. Some are exaggerated and self-conscious. Sometimes the narration is swift and trenchant. Sometimes it is repetitious and obscure.

But there is nothing obscure about the general result. That is sensational. As a director with an extraordinarily lively imagination, Mr Welles has grasped the opportunity to do any number of things which would have been impossible on the stage.

The spectator is swept into the story on the momentum of a photographic sequence as Gregg Toland's camera approaches and penetrates the barriers of a forbidding fortress castle. From this camera paragraph right up to the final, unexpected, and exciting climax, there is seldom a lagging of attention. The intervening events are recounted clinically, with scarcely a hint of concern for underlying thoughts or feelings and with seemingly no affection for a single character.

* * *

As a dramatic figure, Charles Foster Kane is the shell of an evil character. Whatever good he might have expressed in maturity was warped and stifled in childhood. This much we are given to understand. Clearly, the melodrama of such a man's life, however absorbing, reaches no higher than well-told gossip or muckraking without the justification of a crusade. This does not mean that "Citizen Kane" neglects to attack—at least by implication—men like Charles Kane. But the picture does little to illuminate either their actions or their backgrounds.

Mr. Welles should not ask us to accept the brief scene of Charles Kane's removal from a humble parental roof to enjoy in proper surroundings his new wealth as justification for all that happens later. Nor does one character's explanation—that Charles Kane spent his life trying to win the affection of other people without giving anything in return—produce more than a partial rationalization of the man's reprehensible character.

* * *

"Citizen Kane" opens with the passing of its principal figure and the story is a flashback to certain events of his sensational career. The device is conventional but its use here is often striking and original. The impetus for this flashback is provided by the efforts of the filmed "News on the March" to find a significant angle for a special issue on Charles Kane, late millionaire publisher. It has been reported that Kane's final word was "Rosebud," and several "News on the March" reporters are assigned to discover, if possible, what the word meant.

The search leads to interviews with former intimates of Kane who might have known what "Rosebud" meant: Jedediah Leland, drama critic whom Kane fired for writing an adverse review of Susan Alexander, the singer whom Kane had sponsored and made the second Mrs. Kane; the singer herself, who finally left Kane after he had begun a fabulous castle ostensibly for her but equally to assuage his own frustration over her musical and his political failure; Mr. Bernstein, Kane's closest business associate.

* * *

The casual disjunction of the narrative as it leaps from past to present and from one narrator to another seems at times more affected than effective. One detects a preoccupation with device. Gradually, however, we learn how Kane married and separated from his first wife, the niece of a United States President; entered politics and failed of election as the result of a personal scandal revealed on election eve, married a second time and after this wife's failure as an opera singer, retired to his Florida castle, Xanadu, there to become a legend.

Disordered though it is—and frequently disagreeable, too—"Citizen Kane" has compulsion. This is due to Mr. Welles' talent for theatricalism, the camera work of Mr. Toland, Bernard Hermann's score, and the assistance of Herman J. Mankiewicz on the screen play. Mr. Welles' flair for making even the exaggerated seem theatrically legitimate is strongly in evidence. Sometimes it fails him. But not often. The photography is almost always imaginative and brilliant.

There are two outstanding performances. One is the portrayal of Bernstein, a crisp, dry, hearty, understanding business manager played with authority and wit by Everett Sloan. The other is Dorothy Comingore's understanding portrayal of Susan, the pleasantly pretty, pathetic, and not very intelligent young woman who leaves Kane when she is no longer able to bear his tyranny.

* * *

As Charles Kane, Mr. Welles is most effective as a young and as a middle-aged man. The encroachments of heavy make-up required to register advanced years do not lend credibility to the interpretation. This observation also applies to Joseph Cotten's otherwise forthright and appealing performance as Jedediah Leland, the drama critic with ideals. George Coulouris has some forceful scenes as Kane's shrewd and remonstrative guardian.

For the present report, there remains only the question of the claimed resemblance between Charles Kane and a prominent publishing figure, William Randolph Hearst. One need not take too seriously Mr. Welles' disclaimer that his hero has not been drawn to resemble an actual person. The story appears fictitious in incident but less so in purpose. It certainly comes closer to factual reporting than do many of Hollywood's avowedly biographical treatises. There are those who already feel that "Citizen Kane" is too true to be good taste.

It is debatable, also, whether the accomplishment justifies the unsavoriness which characterizes the story and has surrounded its release. If Mr. Welles were investigating the fallibility of human power; if he were trying to say something or prove something about self-deception and self-destruction, then his debunking might have a justification. He projects the figure of Kane clearly enough but makes no attempt at more than a surface interpretation of events.

'Head of a Girl'

Drawing by Eugene Speicher in the exhibition of American drawings at the Fogg Museum in Cambridge.

'The Man Who Came to Dinner' With Woollcott in Title Role

When "The Man Who Came to Dinner" first arrived in Boston in September, 1939, for a tryout engagement on its way to New York, it could be heard that Alexander Woollcott was somewhere in the background of Sheridan Whiteside, the central figure in George S. Kaufman's and Moss Hart's satirical comedy. Since then Mr. Woollcott has assumed the Whiteside lounging robes for travels on the road while Monte Woolley has continued in the role in New York. In the course of his journeying the Town Crier came last evening to the Colonial for a return engagement of the play.

The general nature of the comedy must by now be familiar. It is largely concerned, it will be recalled, with the delineation of Whiteside, wit, radio raconteur, and literary celebrity, who slipped on the ice when visiting a midwestern household and was forced to remain there as an unwilling guest to tyrannize over his hosts. The dialogue abounds in polished invective, and some of coarser texture along with some profanity. The dramatic conflict arises when the distinguished visitor's secretary falls in love with a local newspaperman and plans to leave her employer—an unexpected interference with his comfort which he takes steps to prevent.

Like the play, Mr. Woollcott is not unfamiliar to the stage in Boston. Several seasons ago he was seen here in S. N. Behrman's "Wine of Choice." But the present role suits him better. Seated, as he is during much of the evening, he relies mainly on his voice and changing facial expression to make his points. The barbed retorts and the less delicately phrased insults with which the Messrs. Kaufman and Hart have furnished him are spoken with a clearness of intonation which carries the words through the house. He peers amusingly at his secretary, when he is measuring wits and stratagems with her, indicating by varied means, bewilderment, discouragement, growing comprehension, and elation as the advantage shifts from one to the other. The scene in the second act when each of them seeks to circumvent the other is one of the best written parts of the comedy and still one of the best played. It is then that the selfishness of the character seems most apparent, but before the evening is done Mr. Woollcott and the playwrights manage to suggest other more likable Whiteside attributes.

Some of the rest of the company have been here before; more are newcomers. Edith Atwater still plays the secretary, and still does it well. Erik Rhodes is now Beverly Carlton, who stops off from his travels to sing a neatly turned burlesque of the Coward style of balladry. Teddy Hart is Banjo (another thinly disguised satirical portrait), who bursts in from Hollywood to pay his respects and add to the confusion. Doris Nolan is the siren invited by Whiteside to upset his secretary's plans. Walter Coy is the pleasant young journalist.

The company is a large one and the acting in general is skillful, direct with the feeling for pace which is characteristic of Mr. Kaufman.

E. F. M.

Boecker

Gerard Haft

Cellist and member of the Longy School faculty to be soloist at the Pops Thursday night in Popper's Adagio for Three Violoncellos and Orchestra.

News of the Stage

Katharine Cornell's production of "The Doctor's Dilemma" has been chosen by the New York Association of Teachers of English as the first play to give a low-price admission matinee for school children. The performance will be given at the Shubert Theater, New York, on May 30 at a box office price of five cents. Miss Cornell, Raymond Massey, the supporting cast, and all others connected with the production will give their services. The expected gross of $70.25 from the production will go toward the cost of lights, ushers, janitors, and the printing of tickets. The tickets will be distributed to 40 senior students from each of 35 designated high schools. Ten or 15 similar matinees are planned for next season.

* * *

Charles Butterworth is embarking early in June on a tour of the summer theaters. He and the play are expected to be at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis the week of June 30. Likewise listed for summer touring is Ramon Novarro, who will be seen in "The Command to Love." Several New England engagements are reported. Among them are Ogunquit, Gloucester, Cambridge, Westboro, and Holyoke.

* * *

"Two for the Show," the revue by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis which Stanley Gilkey and Gertrude Macey produced last season, is being revived for a tour of the summer theaters. The Hartmans will head the cast. Others under consideration are Georgie Tapps, Larry Addler, Joan Edwards, and the Golden Gate Boys.

* * *

"Old Acquaintance," starring Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood, gave its 162nd and final performance Saturday evening at the Broadhurst Theater, New York.

* * *

"Snookie," which Olsen and Johnson are producing in association with Edward Choate, is mentioned as a possible Broadway opening for the week of June 9.

Boys and Girls Art Show

On view through May 29 is an exhibition of work done this season by the young students of the drawing classes at the Museum of Fine Arts. The age range is from eight to 18. More than 150 students are enrolled. They are taught in 11 different classes conducted by a staff of nine teachers. The display covers all the space of four large exhibition galleries, on the first floor. Included are water colors, drawings, prints and small modeled figures.

As far back as we can remember, the Museum Children's Classes have been conducted with a liberal policy, and the teachers have shown a marked idealism in their plans to do the best for their youthful pupils. Recent work reveals the fruitfulness of long earnest effort and good teamwork. In the present exhibition more children seem to show more command of their materials, to be impressed with the responsibility to think before they paint, to express themselves with clarity, and to carry through an idea systematically with a beginning, middle and end. The free-expression approach, in other words is receiving its necessary balance, a disciplined handling of materials. While the instructors do not impede the imagination of their pupils, they convey to them the idea that a picture is qualified by something more than spontaneity.

There are pictures which result from observation of the everyday world, and in them the children show more awareness of their environment and, of the foibles of people, than adults might suspect. There are pictures which illustrate history or legend. There are sketches made swiftly from posed models. And finally there are imaginative compositions. Reflected in these pictures is the modern world which comes within the compass of the child.

The second feature of interest is the quality of attack which typifies the child and which has been a source of study and imitation by adult artists. What the Museum Class exhibition reveals is the fact that children get away from the juvenile traits as quickly as possible; they try to paint in perspective, to contrive qualities of atmosphere, to paint with greater subtlety. The childlike features emulated by grown-up painters represent a transitory phase, and no doubt these children would look disdainfully on these sophisticated juvenilities.

The sculptures improve each season, and we appreciate from the larger displays how eager young folks are to manipulate clay or harder materials. The figurines show observation of salient shapes of men and animals, and the ability to work on refinements of detail. Some of the little figures have been wrought in ceramic materials.

* * *

Woodbury Pictures

Through May 25 there will be on view at the Providence Art Club paintings, etchings and drawings by the late Charles H. Woodbury. Appreciation of his talent and leadership has been manifest in the many commemorative displays held in New England.

As we look at the selection of pictures we realize how much Charles Woodbury typified New England, how responsive he was to our mountains and seacoast, how poetically he responded to the sunsets, enveloping mists, and subtle qualities of atmosphere. His depictions were wrought with a gentle hand, and envisioned by a poetic imagination. Like young New Englanders of the past generation he favored French Impressionism, having learned from the Parisians how to put color to work with greater effectiveness. His color is soft and opalescent. Blue prevails; blue permeated with prismatic lights. The pictures combine the realistic with the fanciful, clear recording of topography with emotional warmth. It is one version of New England, endowed with a tender lyricism. Winslow Homer had another way of portraying similar scenes. Each artist has his peculiar features; both are credible and acceptable.

D. A.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
"Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia .....Tchaikovsky
Polka from "The Golden Age" .....Shostakovitch
"Ride of the Valkyries".....Wagner
Piano Concerto in F.....Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes .....Strauss
"Mozart Matriculates" .....Alec Templeton
Dance of the Buffoons, from "Snow Maiden" .....Rimsky-Korsakoff

Man Who Came to Dinner'

At the Colonial—Return engagement of the comedy by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman, presented by Sam H. Harris. Setting by Donald Oenslager. Staged by Mr. Kaufman. The cast includes:

Mrs. Ernest W. Stanley	Lea Penman
Miss Preen	Janet Fox
Richard Stanley	James Truex
June Stanley	Gretchen Davidson
John	Sydney Grant
Sarah	Mrs. Priestly Morrison
Mrs. McCutcheon	Jeanne Wardley
Mrs. Dexter	Margaret Gainer
Mr. Stanley	Clyde Fillmore
Maggie Cutler	Edith Atwater
Dr. Bradley	Arthur Griffin
Sheridan Whiteside	Alexander Woollcott
Harriett Stanley	Minnie Dupree
Bert Jefferson	Walter Coy
Professor Metz	Joe E. Marks
Mr. Baker	Sidney Stone
Expressman	Harry Smith
Lorraine Sheldon	Doris Nolan
Sandy	Lyle Bettger
Beverly Carlton	Erik Rhodes
Westcott	William Layton

Dance Notes

The program which Adolphe Robicheau, assisted by his concert group and members of his ballet school, will present in Jordan Hall Thursday evening, will include Mr. Robicheau's "Chopin Cycle," a suite of Spanish dances, and a group of Exhibition dances. Priscilla Abbott, Genevieve Welsh, Juliette Lauxon and Arthur Vaillancourt will dance leading roles.

* * *

At the National Education Association convention in Boston in July, Pauline Chellis will present a group of Boston public school children in a lecture-demonstration on physical education through rhythmic work for elementary school principals.

Film Notes

Edith Barrett has been assigned to a leading role in Columbia's film version of "Ladies in Retirement." Ida Lupino, Louis Hayward, Isobel Elsom, Elsa Lanchester, and Evelyn Keyes are other members of the cast which Charles Vidor is to direct.

* * *

Errol Flynn is to play General Custer in "They Died With Their Boots On" when he has finished work in the Technicolor production, "Dive Bomber," which Michael Curtiz is directing.

Sound Engineer Reminisces: There Was Only One Caruso

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The quality and power of Enrico Caruso's voice were legendary. Frederick L. Maisch, sound engineer for RCA Victor, recently substantiated the latter item—Caruso's vocal power—reminiscing over the 30 years he has just completed with the company and its predecessors. Mr. Maisch sat back from his control board at Victor's New York studios on East 24th Street recently and recalled some of the highlights of three decades during which he has supervised the cutting of over 25,000 recordings of all kinds of music by every shade of artist.

"The funniest incident," Mr. Maisch said, "occurred back in the old days when a horn and mixer were used instead of the modern electrical equipment. Caruso, Galli-Curci, Perini and De Luca were doing the 'Quartet' from 'Rigoletto.' Each tried to outdo the other in volume, but it wasn't even a close race. Caruso's tremendous power was too much for the others. I had to put him six feet back from the horn to give the others a chance."

Mr. Maisch still has in his collection a kettle used to heat water every time the great tenor wanted a drink. Caruso, he disclosed, wouldn't drink anything cold. Mr. Maisch's most prized possession is a caricature of himself, penned by Caruso.

Men artists, Mr. Maisch has found, are more temperamental than women. Arturo Toscanini, he disclosed, contrary to general conception, is quiet, soft-spoken, and only gets upset when things aren't running smoothly. Violinists Jascha Heifetz, Mischa Elman and Albert Spalding, Mr. Maisch said, can never be interrupted during a recording.

Popular artists display no temperament, Mr. Maisch said. The only difficulty faced in recording popular dance bands, he said, is that they'll often start at 11 o'clock at night after an engagement or just in from a tour and not finish until four or five the next morning. The bands simply have to be recorded when they are available. Glenn Miller, trombone-playing band leader, is probably the most exacting and painstaking of jazz maestri, Mr. Maisch disclosed.

Mr. Maisch, who lives with his wife and daughter in a New Jersey suburb, joined the old Victor Talking Machine Company as a tool worker in Camden, N. J., in 1908. He was promoted to the research laboratories in 1910, at which time he began his present work. He joined RCA Victor in 1929. For the past four years he has kept an autograph album for his daughter though he has never asked an artist for a photograph, he said.

Mr. Maisch has a record collection but it is one of life's little ironies that he never plays it. His ear is attuned to listening for defects, he said, and he is unable to relax at home to enjoy the music.

Problem of Substitutes

Additional light on the problems facing radio manufacturers with the rationing of aluminum and other metals has been thrown on the subject by Hugo Gernsback, Editor of Radio-Craft. The Raw Materials Division of the Office of Production Management recently set a figure of 30 per cent of last year's use of certain metals as the proportion available this year. Thus, if a manufacturer used 100,000 pounds of aluminum last year he would be allowed 30,000 pounds for the coming year.

Nickel, Mr. Gernsback disclosed, is virtually unobtainable, so that loudspeaker permanent magnets, for instance, in which nickel is used, may not be had by the industry for a long time to come. The industry may be forced back to the larger and heavier iron permanent magnets, he believed.

There are two schools of thought regarding production in the radio industry at present, Mr. Gernsback said. One argues that if the manufacturers cut their production to 30 per cent they would make money because they would have to get more for their receivers due to the fact that less sets will be sold. The other school, the mass production minded, will have nothing to do with the curtailment idea, Mr. Gernsback said, but will substitute other materials for these metals.

The substitution of steel for aluminum in condenser plates, for instance, which has been proposed, is not new, Mr. Gernsback said. Steel plates, however, are magnetic and in course of time, with wear and tear, iron filings will adhere to the edges of the plates like whiskers. These will tend to short circuit the plates. Brass, copper or phosphor-bronze can be used in substitution, he said. Zinc is also good but that is one of the metals placed on the priority list.

Weight of steel in condenser plates will tend to cause tuning problems mitigating against smoothness, Mr. Gernsback said. The rotor condenser will tend to fall back by its own weight unless some friction method is used. On the other hand, if friction is used, tuning will not have the smoothness which is possible with lightweight aluminum plates. Fortunately, he said, these difficulties are not insurmountable.

The manufacture of electrolytic condensers may offer the most serious problem in substitution, Mr. Gernsback believed, since aluminum is practically the only metal that can be used effectively.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"The Man who Came to Dinner," starring Alexander Woollcott. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Gay Divorce," featuring Dorothy Stone, Luella Gear and Charles Collins. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Women Aren't Angels," featuring Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Boston Garden—Concert by the All-American Youth Orchestra. Leopold Stokowski, conductor 8:30.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—"Pepe le Moko," Jean Gabin. 12:45, 2:55, 5:10, 7:20, 9:35. "Charlie Chaplin on Parade." 12, 2:10, 4:25, 6:35, 8:50.

Exeter—"Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Fenway—"Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:55. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—Quintuplets in "Growing Up." 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Double Date." Ed Lowe and Una Merkel. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:40. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:20.

Modern—"The Great Lie." Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Knockout," 9:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 9:10 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 11 a. m., 2:15, 6:30, 8:50.

Paramount—"Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:35. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:50.

TWO-Boston—"Emergency Landing," Forrest Tucker. 10:35 a. m., 2:35, 6:25. "Pirates on Horseback," William Boyd. 11:35 a. m., 3:45, 7:35. Stage Show: 1:20, 5:10, 9.

Allaway—"The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Knockout," 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Crisis in the Atlantic." "Alaskan Springtime." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Freddie Martin and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"High Sierra." Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. "Turnabout." Adolphe Menjou. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"March of Time." "The U. S. Navy's New Atlantic Patrol." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Popular Science." latest newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Voice in the Dark." Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 11:05 a. m., 1:38, 4:45, 7:24, 10:07. "Great Guy." James Cagney. 9:38 a. m., 12:31, 3:24, 6:07, 8:50.

Uptown—"Adam Had Four Sons." Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, and Fay Wray. 1:35, 5, 8:25. "The Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Vivacious Lady." James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. "Here Comes Happiness." 1:45 and 8.
Allston: "Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Gary Cooper. "Roar of the Press." 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey, Robert Taylor. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." W. William and F. Robinson. 17:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Here Comes Happiness." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell and Roland Young. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Footlight Fever." Alan Mowbray. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Cleveland Circle: "Road to Zanzibar." Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Great Mr. Nobody." Eddie Albert. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Adam Had Four Sons." Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "Sleepers West." 1:45, 5, 8:10. "March of Time." 3, 6:10, 9:25.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Jennie." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery.
Dorchester: "Play Girl." Kay Francis. "Devil Commands." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 9:20. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. 3:04, 8:22. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 1:54, 6:45, 10:25.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Lady Eve." "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. 3:06, 9:25. "Cherokee Strip." 1:35, 7:54.
Park: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. 3:23, 9:39. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:53, 8:03.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Gallant Sons." 1:30 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Victory." Fredric March and Betty Field. 2:30, 8:15 "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn. 3:45, 9:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. "That Gang of Mine." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Dead Men Tell." 2:05, 5:13, 8:21. "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 6:18, 9:26.
Mystic: "Virginia." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 1:55, 7:40. "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:48, 9:33.
Maplewood—"Petticoat Politics." Roscoe Karns. 1:55, 7:40. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll. 3:07, 8:57.
Orpheum—"The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Blondie Inspiration." 2:15, 7, 9:50. "Adam Had Four Sons." Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. 3:30, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 1:43, 8. "The Dictator," Charlie Chapin. 3:06, 9:21.

MEDFORD — Felsway: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney. "Mad Doctor." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 1:45 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. 3:10, 9. "San Francisco Docks." 2, 7:50.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye. "The Man Who Lost Himself." "March of Time."

QUINCY — Quincy: "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Blonde Inspiration." **Strand:** "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 2:08, 8:08. "Vivacious Lady." James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 3:51, 9:51.
Revere: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 2:46, 9:46. "Vivacious Lady." James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 2:08, 8:08.

AUGUS—Drive-In: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "A Chump at Oxford." Laurel and Hardy. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.
Central: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Wildcat Bus." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Western Union." Randolph Scott. "Sky Devils." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Face Behind the Mask." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy and William Boyd. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Melody for Three." Jean Hersholt. 2:09, 7:54. "Comrade X." Hedy Lamarr and Clark Gable. 3:29, 9:14.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Footsteps in the Dark." Erroll Flynn. "Victory." Frederic March. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. "Ridin' on a Rainbow." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY — Strand: "Back Street." Charles Boyer. "Six Lessons From Madame Lazonga." Lupe Velez. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "So Ends Our Night." Margaret Sullavan and Fedric March. New March of Time. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "One Night in the Tropics." Abbott and Costello. "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullivan. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Out West with the Peppers." Edith Fellows. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Fighting 69th." James Cagney. 3:31, 8:01. "Sandy Gets Her Man." Baby Sandy and Una Merkel. 2:15, 6:48, 9:49.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

GOOD WHOLESOME LAUGHTER!
"Wonderfully funny!" N. Y. Her Trib.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN FESTIVAL
"THE VAGABOND" "THE IMMIGRANT" "THE COURT" "THE CURE" "EAST STREET" "THE ADVENTURER"
FINE ARTS DOORS OPEN 11:30 35¢ TIL 1 P.M. MASS. AVE. AT NORWAY ST.
CHILDREN 15c AT ALL TIMES

STATE Loews ORPHEUM
25c Til 1 P. M. plus Tax
Spencer TRACY • MICKEY ROONEY
MEN OF BOYS TOWN
Plus: Washington Melodrama
Frank Morgan — Ann Rutherford

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck
"MEET JOHN DOE"
Plus "Strange Alibi"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • LAST TONIGHT, 5 DAYS 8:30
MATINEE TOM'W 55c—$1.65
THE SHUBERT THEATRE Presents
LUELLA GEAR • DOROTHY STONE • CHARLES COLLINS IN
"GAY DIVORCE"
COLE PORTER'S Sparkling Musical Comedy
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mat. Wed., Sat. $1.65-55c. tax inc.
—OPENS MON. EVE., MAY 26—
MAIL ORDERS NOW — SEATS THURS.
RAGNY DARE presents The Hit Revival Drama
MEET THE PEOPLE
NEW FACES! NEW SKETCHES! NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES!
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mat. Wed., Sat. $1.65-55c. tax inc.

WILBUR • LAST TONIGHT, 5 DAYS 8:30
Matinee Tom'w at 2:30
Lee Ephraim Presents
BOBBY CLARK AND MELVILLE COOPER
WOMEN AREN'T ANGELS
A NEW FARCICAL COMEDY
Directed by HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBBLE
Evgs: $2.75 to 55c; Mats. Wed. $1.65 to 55c
Sat. $2.20 to 55c (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
MAY MUSIC FESTIVAL
An Ensemble of 300 Voices
DR. JAMES R. HOUGHTON, Conductor
Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium
685 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON
Fri., May 23, $1.00 and .50 8:15

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
ADMISSION 25c
1st BALCONY RESERVED, .50, .75, $1. No Tax.
ALL TICKETS ON SALE 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

'Tender and Beautiful'—Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evs. 8:50
Sun. Perf. at 8:45—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50

N. Y. CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY 1941
"A highly prized playgoing experience." —J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of Broadway. Cl. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:30

N. Y. CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY 1941
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON . LUKAS . PAUL CHRISTIANS . MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Clr. 6-6363
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Avenue
'THE DEVIL AND MISS JONES' starring JEAN ARTHUR with Robert Cummings • Charles Coburn
On Great Stage: China—Russell Markert's Revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, and Glee Club.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

ALICE JACK JOHN CESAR
FAYE • OAKIE • PAYNE • ROMERO
'GREAT AMERICAN BROADCAST'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW • ROXY 7th

Commerce and Finance

Full Production After the War, Still Enigma to Industry

Business and Industry

Tin Smelter To Be Built At Texas City

NEW YORK (AP)—Construction on the United States' first large-scale commercial tin smelter will start soon at Texas City, Texas, it was learned.

The smelter is intended to handle Bolivian ore and make up for the imports lost as a result of disruption by war of shipping and smelting operations.

The construction contract was reported signed Friday between Ford, Bason & Davis, Inc., engineering firm, and the Tin Processing Corporation, which includes in its personnel some of the men formerly connected with Holland's tin smelting industry.

The processing corporation, it was stated, signed on behalf of a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Thus the Federal Government, through its agencies, will foot the bill and control the output of the smelter.

Last October, Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones announced in Washington that plans had been made for a tin smelter capable of producing 18,000 tons a year from Bolivian concentrates.

Mr. Jones said a five-year contract had been signed with Bolivian producers and guaranteed by their Government.

While the U. S. would control the output, Mr. Jones said the Metals Reserve Company, RFC subsidiary, had agreed to release to the British 6,000 tons of the Bolivian ore a year and "to consider requests for a greater amount should the British need it."

Although called the first large tin smelter in this country, the Texas city plant was preceded by tin smelters built during the first World War, including one in Brooklyn constructed, coincidentally, by the same engineering firm that has the Texas contract.

The Texas City location, size of which was not disclosed, will be adjacent to the $15,000,000 plant now under construction for the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, business circles said.

In the Texas vicinity the smelter will have easy access to dock facilities and will be closer to the Bolivian source of ore than the Eastern Seaboard.

Until the war began, most of the United States tin came from British and Dutch smelters, both in Europe and in the Far East.

British Malaya accounted for about 36 per cent of the world's tin, the Netherlands East Indies about 20 per cent, and Bolivia's mines about 10 per cent.

While no special priority order has been issued for tin, the Government in placing 16 metals under inventory control listed this material.

The magazine Iron Age commented May 7: "A tin plate scarcity is already in evidence, so far as new business is concerned. Enormous purchases of canned goods are contemplated for the U. S. Army and for Britain."

An estimated 45 per cent of the nation's tin consumption—at the start estimated at 75,000 long tons annually—goes into the manufacture of tin cans.

Financial circles said tin supplies apparently were sufficient for immediate needs, and that no shortage had been voted.

Week's Bank Loans Rise $36,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that banks in 101 leading cities had increased their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by $36,000,000 in the week ended May 14.

Principal gains were $18,000,000 in the Chicago district and $9,000,000 in the Boston district.

In the 101 cities, business loans, which have been increasing steadily as a result of the defense program, totaled $5,604,000,000, or $1,190,000,000 more than a year ago.

Joins N. Y. Life

Greystone Studios, Inc.

John S. Sinclair

President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, elected a vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Sinclair, who assumes his new position on July 1, is President and Trustee of the Community Fund of Philadelphia, a Trustee of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia and a Director of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., of New York.

OPM Expert Says Axis Oil Supplies Low

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—A Government petroleum expert declared today that Axis oil supplies were so low that England might win the war without invading Europe by bombing Germany's "vital spot"—her synthetic oil plants and transportation lines.

Dr. Robert E. Wilson, head petroleum consultant of the Office of Production Management, made the assertion in a speech prepared for delivery before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers here.

Dr. Wilson said the German-Italian war effort was being fueled with a total petroleum production, including imports and synthetic output "equal to only 5 per cent of this country's production of crude."

The Washington man said it was hard to predict whether the shortage would hamper Axis military operations this summer, but listed several ways in which the Reich's oil shortage was "surely working against her for the long pull."

"First, Italy, due only partly to lack of oil, will be more of a liability than an asset to Hitler from now on.

"Second, Germany's discouraging outlook as to oil supplies must require considerable diversion of attention and energy to increasing her supplies which she would prefer to use in other ways. Also, the shortage must interfere increasingly with both her industrial and agricultural production and eventually her military operations.

"Third, while capture or control of Iraq would to some extent hamper England's operations in the Eastern Mediterranean area, these oil supplies could not be gotten into Germany or Italy in any appreciable volume unless the Axis gained effective control of the Mediterranean Sea.

"Fourth, if and when England can achieve sufficient air superiority to permit long range and heavy daylight attacks on Germany's synthetic plants and transportation facilities, she will be striking at such a vital spot that actual invasion might never be necessary in order for Engand to win the war."

The United States has "plenty of reserve crude and refinery capacity to take care of all predictable defense needs," the OPM man said.

All-Out Postwar Production Formula Sought by Industry

Third of a series of four articles on impact of the defense program on United States economic structure.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some people are inclined to dismiss the problem of "what will happen to business after the war?" as an academic one for which there is no time during the pressing emergency; but as a matter of fact the problem remains a pressing one even for the present, because of the enormous, though mostly invisible and unadvertised, resistances to armament expansion which are due solely to contemplation of the disastrous post-war consequences which may overwhelm the man or corporation who gives his productive all to the defense effort. It goes against all economic tradition and habit for either business or officials to disregard the traditional ultimate penalties for "over-expansion," a habit or tradition which in all except the most reckless periods of peacetime capitalist organization prevents full-out industrial activity. This caution has, in fact, been embodied in recent years even in official policy in such forms as "credit control," and output restrictions, aim of which is to discourage "over-expansion" in order to avoid the depressing aftermath.

In short, managements don't like to expand plant and labor doesn't like to see an expansion in skilled labor; and this produces widespread resistance to the defense program which, though it has to be kept silent for its unpopularity, nevertheless puts a severe brake on American progress to full-out industrial armament — probably considerably more of a brake than the mere apathy which is generally supposed to be the major hold-back.

This resistance, however, has to be overcome, sooner or later, and the nearer the day of military judgment approaches, the sooner American industry, including all concerned, is likely to make the truly revolutionary switch from normal peace-time caution over to the current goal of full-out effort.

Post War Planning Is Vital

But as this switch-over is completed, the great question mark about the post-bellum days is bound to change, and in fact it is already beginning to change. Hitherto it has been "Will there be a depression after the war?" Now it is coming to be, "What will have to be done to avoid the depression?" The feeling is that unless something is done or decided, there will result one of the worst depressions in American history.

To put this another way—every current step toward a full-out economy makes the post-war prospect more horrific. The machine-tool industry, for example, is now expanding toward an output of $750,000,000 a year, which will certainly be raised closer to $1,000,000,000 in 1942. In the depression year 1932 this industry was able to sell only $22,000,000 of tools, and that was a shrinkage from a 1929 peak of only around $178,000,000 of business. What would the shrinkage be this time, from a business of $800,000,000, and what would the men thus tossed out of satisfying employment think about it? The same reckoning can be applied along the line of capital-goods, "feast or famine" industries, including railroad equipment, airplane-building, shipbuilding, steel, automobiles, and even textiles. What reasonable justification could be given for such a holocaust of jobs as seems inevitable unless something financially radical and revolutionary is done?

Even the problem of readjustment of full-out industrial activity to a peacetime basis without loss of work by anyone, would entail considerable hardships and uprooting of workers. But attempted to the dismal accompaniment of nation-wide loss of jobs, it would invite armed internal conflicts and amount to political suicide for any Administration which tolerated it. Every current installment of labor-saving machinery, improvement in technique or reduction of labor cost would, economically speaking, turn in 1944 and rend those who had permitted it in 1941.

Proposal 'Unimaginative'

So far the proposals to meet this inevitable problem have been unimaginative in the extreme. The National Resources Board has suggested a $6,000,000,000 road-building program to be spread out over six years, or at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year. This might employ, directly or indirectly, a half million men, or a twentieth of those who could reasonably expect to lose their jobs, and would make no work worth consideration for the millions of men with new skills released from the machine-tool, aviation, shipbuilding, steel and other major capital goods industries, to say nothing of the men demobilized from the armed services, also equipped with new skills and a new feeling of importance.

In a very real economic and political sense, the major question is whether the United States shall, after the emergency, undergo an economic counter-revolution to reinstate the pre-defense economy of over-production, limited markets, quota systems, output limitations, and monetary and fiscal orthodoxy, or whether it shall continue the revolution in economic thinking which it has embraced "for the duration."

In this sense there is a parallel between today's response of the capitalist democracies to the German totalitarian war-machine, and the response of the Prussian, British, and Austrian allies to the overwhelming mass armies of the French Revolution, pitted by Napoleon against the nobly-officered, line-formed and chess-moved professional soldiery of the eighteenth century absolute monarchies.

To beat the French, the Allies had to match them by broadening the base of their own governments, raising the flag of nationalism, widening the concept of "honor" to include the ordinary soldier, building up the Landwehr and militia, and in general democratising their own political and military systems as far as they dared. They faced a ticklish problem, for they dared not go too democratic, which in those days meant 'totalitarian' in the sense that it was an enlistment of a greater proportion of their national war-making capacity, without running the risk of a Bastile blow-out in their own countries.

Orthodox Counter Revolution

Their attempt was to compromise between "noble privilege as usual" and a democratic reorganization of the fighting services and of their domestic economic order. Today the parallel issue is between continuing the economically paralyzing inhibitions of financial orthodoxy and of scarcity producing economics, on the one hand, or going full-out industrially, on the other. The parallel can even be brought down to a detail, for Napoleon expressed contempt for the liberal political innovations which his enemies copied from his own land, while the Germans are now expressing contempt for the ability of the British and the Americans to adopt a full-out economic totalitarianism.

There was a counter-revolution after Waterloo, even in France, but it was never quite successful in suppressing the energies released in France by the Revolution and forced on the Allies by the Napoleonic wars, and the parallel here is likely to be an attempted counter-revolution in the form of an attempted return to budget-balancing and fiscal orthodoxy regardless of the resultant loss of industrial dignity and economic security to the propertyless American workman, but it can hardly hope to get very far.

The major post-war problem is likely to be a lack of imagination. It is comparatively easy for a nation to let its creative industrial imagination run riot in an emergency, just as an individual in a tight spot can undertake a great many things successfully which, less worried, he might not dare try. Necessity is the mother of invention.

But the possibilities of full-out peace-time production are as almost frighteningly varied and immense as those of full-out production. If the nation can afford to turn out 50,000 military planes a year, it can afford to turn out 50,000 civilian planes a year, commercial and sports; if it can afford to turn out 100,000,000 tons of steel and 4,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping a year for war purposes it can afford to turn them out for civilian use.

Harnessing Post-War Capacity

To give a single instance—if our present program for turning out 50,000 military planes is at all feasible and realistic, then it is industrially just as feasible and realistic to expect that, after the emergency, not only can airplanes carry all our first-class mail and all our fast express, but that freight trains of the air can carry practically everything else except bulky commodities. The commercial airlines now carry on with less than 350 planes; the nation could "afford" after the emergency to provide them with 50,000—new ones every year.

Or to put it another way, if the nation can afford to spend, in the coming fiscal year, $1,000,000,000 a month on firearms and fireworks, and then use that figure as a stepping-stone to bigger outlays, then it could, after the emergency, afford to tear down and rebuild more near the heart's desire every slum area in the United States in a single year.

Except for the stretching of hours into long over-time, and the semi-enforced labor of the very young, the very old, and of the women who normally would be at home functioning as the keystone of the family, and except for the lowering of living standards if it comes, the wastes of armament and war are made possible only because war dangers release the energies of millions of man-hours which otherwise would go to waste. The major difference between the waste of building unproductive armaments and the waste of normal peacetime capitalist-democratic economy is that the first is a tangible one, while the waste of industrial under-operation and unemployment is a silent and negative one, like the running of water-power over an unused dam-site.

(To be continued)

Walter E. Frew

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter E. Frew, chairman of the board of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company since 1929, has passed on. He had been connected with the bank since 1899, when he became a director and vice-president.

Loew's Net Declines

NEW YORK (AP)—Loew's, Inc., theater chain, reported net profit for the 28 weeks ended March 13 of $5,141,135, or $2.80 a common share, compared with $6,789,828, or $3.79 a share, in the 28 weeks ended March 14, 1940.

Defense Bonds' Sales Lagging, Official Avers

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan charged today that the Government's "save-for-defense" bond-selling campaign was lagging badly and he predicted that compulsory measures would be necessary for its success.

A member of the House Banking Committee, Mr. Crawford asserted flatly that without some form of coercion, not even $750,000,000 of the bonds would be sold monthly, whereas the Treasury program calls for a billion-a-month quota.

(Secretary Henry Morgenthau reported that the Treasury sold $216,845,000 worth of defense bonds and savings stamps during the first two weeks of May.)

Defense Bond Sales Lag

After the campaign opened May 1, Mr. Crawford told newsmen, the first ten days were "fairly good," but since then the sales had dropped off materially. He based that statement on information he said came from a variety of financial sources.

If the Government wanted to get the general public to put savings into defense bonds, he contended, it would ultimately be forced to adopt some form of the compulsory measures in use in both Britain and Germany.

Mr. Crawford said one such plan had been "kicking around" in Administration circles since it was suggested by Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. It would provide, he said, that all defense contracts carry a provision requiring the employer to deduct from each worker's pay a certain percentage which would be held for the worker until some future date, possibly the end of the emergency, and arbitrarily invested in defense bonds in the meantime.

Alternatives to Compulsion

The idea, Mr. Crawford said, was a variant of the compulsory savings plan worked out for Britain as an anti-inflation measure by John Maynard Keynes, noted economist, who is now in this country.

As an alternative to coercive measures for boosting defense bond sales, Mr. Crawford suggested drastic cuts in non-defense expenditures and asserted that if the Administration showed a disposition to economize in that direction, thousands of citizens would be impelled to purchase the new defense securities.

President Roosevelt called for specific suggestions from members of Congress last week as to where $1,000,000,000 in such cuts might be made. He took issue, however, with statements that a substantial part could come from the National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps funds. He explained that NYA was training workers for defense industries and that the CCC would be tied in more closely with the Army's activities.

Schram Is Elected Exchange President

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Emil Schram, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was formally elected president of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

Mr. Schram has yet to set the date he will assume the $48,000 a year post vacated by the drafting into the army of William McChesney Martin, exchange president for nearly three years.

Announcing the formal election—Mr. Schram was chosen and accepted tentatively May 6—the exchange's board of governors indicated his assumption of the office was "subjected to certain considerations having to do with pending plans for the further improvement of the administration of the exchange."

The board of governors at the organizational meeting elected John A. Coleman vice-chairman of the board to succeed Robert P. Boylan. Nine new governors took office.

Crude Oil Prices Up in Midwest

TULSA, Okla., (AP)—Two oil companies have raised crude oil prices ten cents in Oklahoma, Kansas and Illinois and nine cents in the Texas Panhandle.

It is the second crude price raise for Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas since April 1 and the fourth for the same period.

The Shell Oil Co. and the Phillips Petroleum Co. raised prices ten cents in Oklahoma and Kansas to a top of $1.25. Shell raised its Illinois price to a flat $1.37 a barrel for the 3,000 barrels it buys daily in the Benton district. The new Phillips top in the Texas Panhandle is $1.11.

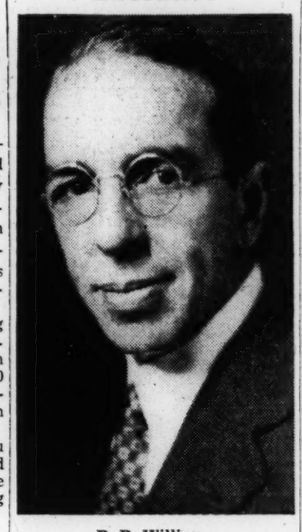
April Shoe Production Breaks Former Records

NEW YORK (AP)—The Tanners' Council of America estimated April shoe production of 42,000,000 pairs, a new record and 32 per cent above production of 31,816,000 pairs in April, 1940.

Indicated May production was 39,000,000 pairs, an increase of 28 per cent over May, 1940, when 30,139,000 pairs were made.

During the first quarter of 1941 shoe production aggregated 159,505,000 pairs, or 15.6 per cent more than the output of 137,999,000 pairs in the first quarter of 1940.

Executive



B. B. Williams

Elected President and General Manager of Cooper-Bessemer Corp., Mount Vernon, Ohio, succeeding Charles B. Jahnke. Mr. Williams was Chairman of the Board.

Western Union, Postal Merger Urged by Fly

WASHINGTON (AP)—James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, urged that Congress authorize a merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies to prevent the possibility of the industry's "total disappearance as an independent entity."

"It is perfectly conceivable," Mr. Fly testified before a Senate committee investigating the telegraph industry, "that the next prolonged or pronounced recession in the general business level will drive both companies to the wall—and I don't mean just financial bankruptcy. I mean discontinuance of service.

"Competition and other factors have driven the two major telegraph carriers to the point where their very existence is in jeopardy. The national defense, the interests of employees and other considerations make it undesirable that we should permit either to be forced to the wall.

"The most promising alternative is a merger, with suitable legislative safeguards."

Chairman Burton Wheeler (D-Mont) said in a statement opening the committee's inquiry that "the most that the Congress could be expected to do would be to pass permissable merger legislation, with proper safeguards for all concerned, and always providing, of course, that merger is found wise and necessary."

Metal Congress Hears How Aluminum Uses Grow Steadily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—It is the intention of the aluminum producers that no one shall have to forego the things aluminum can do best any longer than can be avoided.

Superfine raw materials and expert design enable Americans to manufacture aircraft engines capable of running in continuous operation far longer than a good engine of European make.

All-welded ships are lighter and more streamlined than the riveted types.

Metal Congress

These were first-day conclusions of speakers before the Western Metal Congress, in session here May 19 to 23, under the auspices of the American Society for Metals. Approximately 20 trade and technical organizations representing more than 10,000 members are cooperating in the Congress and in the Western Metal Exposition being held in conjunction.

"Due to prevailing conditions," Dr. Kent R. Van Horn of Cleveland, Ohio, research metallurgist for the Aluminum Company of America and Treasurer of the American Society for Metals, declared, "delivery of aluminum for civilian use must make way for defense. Defense requires and is using more aluminum every month than peacetime America ever consumed."

No Bauxite Shortage

There is no shortage of bauxite used in the preparation of aluminum, Dr. Van Horn told the Congress. He told how, in March, 1940, his company stuck the first shovel in a cow pasture near Vancouver, Wash., and how, by September of last year, a 30,000,000-pound plant was delivering metal, and has doubled its output since that time, while a third 30,000,000-pound unit started delivery in April, with a fourth due to start this month and a fifth in June. Thus, Dr. Van Horn pointed out, from cow pasture to 150,000,000 pounds annual capacity in 15 months is the record that will be established.

"Further installations are being made at other of our plants. In less than a year their total capacity will be more than double that of 1939, when 327,000,000 pounds were produced. And in the midst of demand, the price of aluminum ingot is lowered 15 per cent. We hope that price can be further reduced."

Welding Improvements

L. W. Delhi, General Manager of Western Pipe & Steel Company in San Francisco, told how the weight of the C1-B type of cargo vessels is reduced approximately 223 tons by the use of welding.

"There are no lap joints in welded hulls," Mr. Delhi said. "In the modern all-welded ship, tank, hull, stays, keel, upper and lower decks and engine blocks are one piece of metal when the welders finish. Welded ships for the Maritime Commission are being built 495 feet long, of streamline design, with a block coefficient of .67, whereas similar vessels during the first World War had a coefficient of about .85."

The excellence of the raw materials from which American manufacturers are fashioning aircraft engines make them capable of much longer service than good engines of European make, Earnest E. Thum of Cleveland, Ohio, editor of the American Society for Metals' "Metal Progress," said.

"It is an established fact that interplay of metallurgical requirements, as expressed by producer and consumer, has raised the quality of fine American steels above that now being made anywhere," Mr. Thum declared. "In other countries, the attitude still is largely what it was here 25 years ago, the producers believing that they know what is best for the consumer, an attitude not conducive to progress.

"Aircraft motor manufacturers have stiffened requirements for an extraordinary amount of acceptance testing. First, middle and last ingots in each heat are sampled in the billet and tested variously for composition, segregation and inclusions."

"New Aids to Production" is the theme of the Western Metal Exposition, in which more than 150 firms are displaying a great array of metals, machines and equipment.

Outstanding research scientists of this country's metal industry have been drafted to present papers on the various technical programs that will feature the five-day session.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 2
Franklin Savings Bank	June 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 16
Eliot Savings Bank	June 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 16
Wildey Savings Bank	June 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	June 2
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

TODAY IS A TIME OF MOMENTOUS DECISIONS FOR EVERY INVESTOR

You are an exception to the almost universal rule if you are not wondering, at this very moment, whether your present investment plans are geared to the tempo of the times.

First, you should insist upon having at your command all vital and pertinent facts, so that you will not "jump from the frying pan into the fire".

Conditions have now reached a point where a great deal of constructive work can be done in revamping an investment program—provided the investor will obtain the information and unbiased guidance that are so necessary.

It is not mere chance that thousands of confused investors have gravitated to investment headquarters—THE FINANCIAL WORLD—in quest of a solution for their major investment problems and greater peace of mind.

Our only claim to your confidence is our long experience and training in giving to investors, in condensed form, the latest vital and unbiased information essential to reaching the all-important objective: liberal income without sacrificing reasonable safety of capital in a very difficult period.

If you wish a trial subscription first, send only $1 for our next four big magazines and, in addition, the latest issue of "INDEPENDENT APPRAISALS OF LISTED STOCKS", besides several highly essential tabulations and analyses every investor needs today. Or, return $5 for a six months' subscription, which includes the PERSONAL advice privilege as per our rules.

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With the Need comes the Power

Industry in New England, as in every section of America, faces a challenge unique in this country's peace time history. National Defense calls for increased production—new standards of speed and efficiency. And upon industry's ability to meet this demand, the future of America in large measure depends.

This bank—together with the banks of the Nation—is prepared to help industry meet the needs of the times. It welcomes the opportunity to share in the tasks ahead; to advise and assist with its banking facilities those New England enterprises which are striving for greater production and improved efficiency.

The New England Trust Company

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Average Price of 60 Stocks Compiled by Associated Press
Monday 39.6 Saturday 39.6
1941 high 45.0 1941 low 39.1

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 223,010
1941 volume to date 50,196,329
1940 volume to date 97,773,978

Stocks Show Firmness In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Stocks rallied modestly in today's market under leadership of oils, steels, aircrafts and specialties.

Prices began to harden after a hesitant start and volume picked up on the comeback. While rails did little either way, gains of fractions were spread over most other departments near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

The fact the market yesterday had been able to maintain a reasonably steady demeanor in the face of tax pessimism, war doubts and labor worries, brokers said, caused some customers to reinstate commitments.

Stocks in the resistant class included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Standard Oil (N. J.), Standard Oil of Indiana, Skelly Oil, Douglas Aircraft, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Western Union, du Pont, Union Carbide, National Distillers, and Climax Molybdenum.

In the curb, forward inclinations were exhibited by Calamba Sugar, Humble Oil, International Petroleum, Pantepec, and N. J. Zinc.

Rail Bonds Drop

Rail loans today continued to move down from recent peaks as traders studied the market implications of the wage boost demands of organized employes. Near the final hour many of the carriers showed losses running to more than a point. Other parts of the bond list were narrowly irregular.

French government 7s in the foreign division came to life with a jump of more than 5 points on an official announcement they would be redeemed at the contract price on June 1, the maturity date. Obligations of Denmark and Uruguay also were up sharply.

Corporate issues on the loss side included: Western Maryland 4s, Western Union 5s of '60, Nickel Plate 5½s, Texas Corp. 3s, International Telephone 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Alleghany Corp. 5s and Lehigh Valley 5s.

Small gains were recorded by Santa Fe 4s of '95, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 and Shell Union 2½s.

Trading in U. S. governments virtually was at a standstill as traders cleared decks for the June Treasury financing operation which was expected to be disclosed within a few days. Prices of Treasuries were easier.

Commodity Futures

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.01¾	1.00½	1.01	1.01¼
Minneapolis	.98¼	.96½	.97	.97⅝
Kansas City	.92½	.91⅛	.91½	.92
Winnipeg	.76⅛	.76	.76	
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.00⅝	.99	.99⅝	.99¾
Minneapolis	.98⅜	.96⅞	.97⅛	.97¼
Kansas City	.92⅞	.91⅜	.91⅞	.92⅛
Winnipeg			.77½	.77½
September Wheat				
Chicago	1.01¾	1.00⅛	1.00⅝	1.00⅞
Minneapolis	.98⅞	.97⅛	.97¾	.97⅞
Kansas City	.94⅝	.92⅜	.93	.93⅜
May Corn				
Chicago	.72⅝	.71¾	.72⅜	.71¾
Kansas City	.68⅞	.68¼	.68¼	.67¾
July Corn				
Chicago	.74	.73	.73½	.73⅜
Kansas City	.70	.69¾	.69¾	.69¾
May Oats				
Chicago	.37½	.37	.37⅛	.37¼
Minneapolis			.32⅛	.32½
Winnipeg	.37¼	.36⅞	.37⅛	.36⅞

Rye

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May		51½	51⅜	51	51
July old				51¼	51½
July new	59½	59⅞	59	59⅛	59½
September old				51⅜	51⅝
September new	59⅝	60⅛	59⅛	59¼	59⅝

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	9.85	9.90	9.85	9.85	9.72
July	9.90	10.00	9.90	9.95	9.87
September	10.10	10.20	10.10	10.15	10.07
October	10.20	10.30	10.20	10.25	10.15
December	10.45	10.45	10.37	10.37	10.27

Soy Beans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.37¾	1.41¾	1.36¾	1.40	1.36⅞
July	1.36½	1.38¼	1.36½	1.37⅞	1.36¼
October	1.29	1.30½	1.28⅝	1.29⅞	1.28

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May*	25.00	25.10	25.00	25.00	25.25
Oct. †	26.95	26.95	26.50	26.65	26.95

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Nov. †	36.50	26.44	36.30	36.35	36.50
Nov. sales, 101		*S. p. t.		†S. c.	

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	13.97	13.07	12.94	12.98	12.90
Oct	13.19	13.20	13.08	13.11	13.04
Dec.	13.18	13.28	13.16	13.19	13.12
March	13.22	13.34	13.22	13.27	13.19

Spots 13.39.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.85	10.86	10.80	10.81	10.83
Sept.	10.81	10.85	10.78	10.80	10.77

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	14.98	15.15	14.95	15.14	14.82
September	15.10	15.35	15.10	15.30	15.05
December	15.28	15.49	15.28	15.45	15.21

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec	7.28	7.28	7.13	7.17	7.28

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Sep No 3	2.46	2.49	2.46	2.49	2.47
Wld Sep No 4	.91½	.91½	.91	.91	2.91½

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	23.60	23.70	23.35	23.35	23.90
Sept	23.35	23.40	22.95	22.95	23.60

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.70	7.73	7.66	7.70	7.76
Sept.	7.85	7.85	7.74	7.78	7.83

Erie Income Up Sharply

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported April net railway operating income of $1,366,203, up sharply from the $543,975 for April, 1940. Income available for fixed charges was $1,421,326. Before the road went into reorganization the charges were $1,160,405; under the pending reorganization plan the charges, with leased road rentals, would be about $580,000.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	48	47¼	47¼	— ¾
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19½	19¾	M'y 5
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y17
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
5	4	Alaska Jun (½)	46	4	4	4	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Alleghany Corp	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	— ¼
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	7¼	7	7⅛	
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y19
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	6	21¾	20⅝	21¾	+1
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	3	8⅛	8	8	
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	150	150	150	+ ¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
80	71⅝	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜	M'y14
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	3	26⅛	26	26⅛	
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y19
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y15
55	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	54	53¾	54	
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	44⅝	43	44⅝	+2⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	1	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y15
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	5	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	32	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅜
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	1	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	
185	172	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	M'y19
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	2	26	25⅛	26	+1
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	67½	67	67½	
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105½	105	105	— ½
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	M'y15
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y16
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	4	18¼	18	18¼	— ¾
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	6	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅞
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
51	45	Am Home (2.40)	5	45⅜	45	45⅜	+ ⅜
17⅜	11⅞	Am Ice	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	6	22	21¾	22	+ ¾
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y19
13¾	11¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y16
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	3	11⅞	12	12⅛	+ ¼
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	2	82	82	82	—1
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4½	4⅜	4½	M'y19
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(.3k)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	4	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	65	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	17	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	2	7¾	7½	7½	M'y19
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	9	40¼	39	40¼	+1¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	146	146	146	+ ½
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	40½	40½	40½	
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	7	21⅜	20¼	21¼	+ ⅞
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y14
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	6	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84½	84½	84½	M'y19
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	M'y16
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	14	149⅞	149½	149⅝	— ⅛
73½	64	Am Tobacco (5)	3	64	64	64	M'y16
74½	64	Am Tob B (5)	2	64½	64½	64½	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148¼	147⅝	147⅝	M'y16
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	24	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
99⅛	89⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	5	57	56	57	+1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	184	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛	+ ⅝
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	M'y 8
111⅝	109½	Armour Ill	6	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	52½	52½	52½	M'y19
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25¼	Arm Cork (½g)	6	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y17
7⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	M'y19
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅞
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	51	28¼	27	28¼	+ ⅞
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅛
21¾	13½	Atl Coast Line	22	20¼	19⅜	20¼	+ ½
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	5	27½	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	*11	23	23	23	+ ¼
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr29
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49½	49¼	49½	+ ½
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	61	61	61	M'y10
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	7	7	7	M'y13
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y16
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	4	13⅝	13	13½	+ ½
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6½	6½	6½	
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	6	5¾	5½	5¾	M'y19
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	7½	7½	7½	
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y16
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	22	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅝
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾g)	6	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y16
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	M'y15
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	112	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	112	112	112	M'y16
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'y19
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	15	33¾	33⅛	33¾	+ ⅜
20⅞	18	Benef I L (.45g)	2	18	18	18	
57	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	M'y17
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	43	71½	69⅝	71	+1½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¼	122¼	122¼	M'y16
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	3	18½	18½	18½	M'y16
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g	4	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15	15	15	M'y15
18⅞	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	10	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	20¼	20	20	+ ½
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	4	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	6	17	16⅝	17	+ ½
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y15
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32⅛	32	32	M'y15
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y15
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	8	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	8	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
21½	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20½	20½	20½	
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ½
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	3	16	16	16	— ⅝
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	M'y13
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	6	8	7⅞	8	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	M'y19
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8	8	8	
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	9	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	11½	Canada Dry (.60)	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	3½	3½	3½	
39⅞	34⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	M'y14
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	2	26½	25½	26½	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	55	53½	55	+4
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	43½	43⅛	43¼	+ ¼
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	7	10⅜	10	10⅜	
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y19
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17	17	17	M'y17
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y17
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y19
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	4	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+1½
5⅜	3	Cert-teed Prod	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	16	16	16	M'y14
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	M'y12
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	22	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	2	2½	2½	2½	M'y19
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y19
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	12	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	M'y16
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'y15
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y15
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	¼	¼	M'y13
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	M'y10
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
72⅛	55½	Chrysler (3g)	32	56½	55⅜	56½	+ ⅞
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	2	9	9	9	
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	6	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	M'y12
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
35½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	27	36⅜	35⅝	36	+ ½
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	6	33	32¾	33	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	7	89⅞	89½	89⅞	+ ⅜
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	
13⅛	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	7	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'y13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	4	19	19	19	
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	15	15	15	M'y19
21¾	16	Col Br A (.90g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
21	16¼	Col Br B (.90g)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
4⅞	2¾	Col G&E (.1ug)	46	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
82⅛	73½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅜
67⅜	41¼	Colum Pict	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	M'y16
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	23	22⅞	23	M'y17
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	72	72	72	M'y10
31	22	Coml Credit (3)	13	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	M'y16
37⅞	28⅜	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅛
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'y16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	17	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	31	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	54	53½	53½	— ½
30⅝	25	Com Edis (1.80)	19	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	7	15	15	15	+ ⅛
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	M'y19
15⅞	11	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y14
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 86-46	109.30	109.30	109.30
10 2s 55-56	103.16	103.16	103.16
1 2¾s 59-56	109.18	109.18	109.18
1 2¾s 65-60	110.1	110.1	110.1

New York City Bond

46 3s 80	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	46	46	46
32 Alleghany cv 5s 44	90	90	90
11 Alleghany cv 5s 49	76	76	76
2 Alleghany 5s 50 st	51½	51½	51½
2 Allegh Val 4s 42	102⅞	102¼	102⅛
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	54⅞	54¾	54⅞
6 AmIGChem5½s49	102½	102	102½
2 Am Int 5½s 49	100	100	100
4 Am T & T 5½s 43	102 5-32	102¼	102⅛
16 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108	107¾	108
3 Ang C Nitra deb	28¾	28¾	28¾
10 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	106
6 A T & S F 4s 95	109½	109⅛	109½
7 A T & S F 4½s 48	104¼	104	104¼
3 Alt & Birm 4s 33	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞
9 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78¾	78	78
6 A C Line cit 4s 52	72⅞	72⅜	72⅝
1 A C Line 4½s 64	66	65¼	65¼
14 A C Line 5s65	88	87½	87½
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	95	94½	95
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
35 B&O 95 st A	34¾	34⅛	34¼
17 B&O 2000 st D	34½	34	34⅜
3 B&O '96 st F	34½	34	34⅜
137 B&O cv '60 st	26½	26⅛	26½
1 B&O cv '60 st	26½	26	26½
1 B&O 95 st A	34¼	34	34¼
10 2s 55-56	103.16	103.16	103.16
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	92⅝	92½	92⅝
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	104½	104½	104½
1 Buf Gen 4½s '81	112	112	112
9 Buf J&P '57 st	43	43	43
1 Can Sou 5s 62	83½	83½	83½
6 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100	100	100
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	98	98	98
6 Can Pac 5s 44	104	103¾	104
1 Can Pac 5s 54	76	76	76
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	71½	71¼	71¼
4 Can Pac 4s perp	56⅛	56	56
19 Celanese 3s 55	98⅝	98½	98½
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	54⅛	54½	54⅜
30 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16½	16½	16½
11 C&O3½s 96 E	104½	104½	104½
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16½	16½	16½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	84½	84¼	84½
9 CB&Q 4½s 77	76⅞	76⅛	76⅜
18 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84	83½	83½
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97	97	97
1 Gt West Inc 4½s 2038	36	36	36
2 Ch Gt West 4s '88	69½	69½	69½
5 Chi I&L 5s '66	91½	91½	91½
26 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅛	9	9
69 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
5 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	37½	37½	37½
23 CM&SP 4½s '89C	37⅛	37	37
46 CM&SP 4½s '89E	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
6 CM&SP gen 4s 89	36⅜	36¼	36¼
13 Chi&NW 6½s '36	29	29	29
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s '2037	15	15	15
65 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	23¾	23½	23½
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	1⅞	1⅞
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15	15	15
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	15¼	15¼	15¼
11 Chi & NW 4s '87	22½	22½	22½
5 Chi Ry 5s '27	46	45	46
2 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 CRI & P 4s '88	19	19	19
36 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	11⅜	11¼	11¼
61 CRI & SF rfg 5s '60	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
2 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	52	52	52
5 Ch Un Sta 3½ '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	94½	94½	94½
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 Childs Co 5s '43	32	32	32
5 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
27 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58	57	57
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	57⅛	57	57
10 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	106⅞	106¾	106¾
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	87½	87½	87½
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78	77¾	77¾
27 Col & So 4½s '80	22½	22¼	22⅜
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	111¾	111½	111½
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105½	105½
9 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	81½	81½	81½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	104¾	104¾
3 Crane 2¾s '50	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Cuba Nor Rs 5½s '42	17¼	17⅛	17¼
3 CubaNoRy5½s '42 rct	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	20	20	20
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99	99	99
20 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54⅛	54	54
1 D & R G 4½s 36	13	12½	13
10 D & R G 4s '36	13⅜	13	13¼
3 D & R G West 5s '55 Asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 D & R G West 5s '78	13	13	13
2 D Moin & FtDds 3½st	6	6	6
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
5 Elec Auto L 3¼s '50	100½	100½	100½
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	23½	23⅜	23½
8 Erie 1st 4s '96	92	91¾	92
9 Erie rfg 5s '75	23¾	23⅜	23¾
33 Erie gen lien 4s '96	52	52	52
4 Erie cv 4s '53 B	46¼	46¼	46¼
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	97⅜	93¾	93¾
100 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9½	9½	9½
1 Fen Stl Cast 5½s 49	87¼	87¼	87¼
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	93½	93½	93½
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102½	102¼	102¼
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¼	98	98
12 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	71	70¾	71
4 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	46¾	46½	46¾
8 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	109½	109⅜	109⅜
47 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	35¼	34¼	35¼
14 Hud&Man rf 5s 57	44¼	44	44
15 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10	9⅞	9⅞
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	46	46	46
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	43¾	43⅝	43¾
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	45	45
61 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	45¾	46
15 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	53	53
5 Ill Cen Omaha 3s'51	44½	44¼	44½
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s'53 rg	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
31 IC&CSL&NO 5s63 A	49⅜	48⅜	48⅝
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
7 Inland Stl 3s'61	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	99½	99½	99½
2 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	83½	83½	83½
3 Int Paper 6s'55	104	104	104
2 Int Paper 5s'47	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
17 Int T&T 4½s'52	44	43⅝	43⅝
92 Int T&T 5s'55	46½	45½	45½
1 James F&Clea 4s'59	55¼	55¼	55¼
5 Jons&LaughSt 3¼s'61	98½	98½	98½
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
5 K C South 5s'50	75	74⅞	74⅞
12 K C South 3s'50	68½	68¼	68½
1 K C Term 4s'60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6 Kresge Found 3s'50	104	103⅞	104
2 Lac Gas 6s'42 B	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	62¼	62	62¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	62¼	62¼	62¼
4 LE&West 2d 5s 41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 LS & MS 3½s 97	92	92	92
1 Leh & N E 4s 65 A	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Leh&NY 4s 45	42	42	42
2 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	97	97	97
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	48	48	48
13 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34¾	34	34
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29⅜	29	29
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27⅛	26⅞	27
7 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105⅝	105½	105⅝
11 Liggett&M 7s 44	119½	119½	119½
1 Liggett&M 5s 51	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
3 Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅜	96	96
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96⅜	96¾	96¾
5 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	86	85¾	85¾
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88	88	88
1 Midland RR NJ 5s 40	40	40	40
1 Mid Steel Inv 5s 34 ct	9	9	9
45 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30	29¼	30
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	12¾	12¼	12¾
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	26¼	26¼	26¼
27 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37½	36¾	37
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	25⅞	25½	25¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
18 Mo Pac 5s 77 Ft	23⅛	23	23
31 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	22⅝	22¼	22¼
31 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	23½	23⅛	23⅛
31 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22⅞	22¾	22¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	112	112	112
8 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
2 Mor&Essex gen 4½s 2000	40½	40½	40½
3 NashCha&StL 4s 78	70	70	70
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅛	103	103
14 New Eng T&T 5s 52	122	122	122
5 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106	106	106
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s 54B	42½	42½	42½
30 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65⅝	65	65⅛
31 NYC 4½s 2013A	59¼	59	59¼
2 NYC cn 4s 98	63¾	63¼	63¼
26 NYC 3¾s 46	94⅜	94¼	94¼
3 NYC Kinfr 3½s '97	82⅞	82⅜	82⅝
5 NYC cv 3¼s '52	62	62	62
2 NY Chi & St L 6s '50	94¼	94¼	94¼
13 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	74¼	74¼	74¼
43 NYChi&StL 6s '41	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
4 NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	42¼	41¾	42¼
2 N Y Ch & StL 3½s '47	95	95	95
4 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	94½	94½	94½
6 NY Dock cv 5s '47	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	58	58	58
29 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	26½	26¼	26½
1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	43	43	43
23 NYNH&H 4½s '67	26	25½	25½
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	6	6	6
1 NY O & W frg 4s '92	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10 Norf Sou 5s 'Sl rgn ct	21	21	21
7 Norf & W 4s '96	126½	126½	126½
3 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
34 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅞	67¼	67½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59½	59½	59½
8 Nor Pac 4s '97	77	77	77
2 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	73	73	73
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45⅞	45½	45½
1 Ogden&LCha 4s '48	6	6	6
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Okla G & E 4s '46	105	105	105
1 Ont Pw N Fal 5s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	79	79	79
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109	109	109
7 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	113½	113½
5 Para Biway 3s '55 ct	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	95½	95½	95½
13 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	103½	103½	103½
2 Pen P & Lt 3¼s '69	109¾	109	109
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	112¾	112¾	112¾
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	106¼	106¼	106⅜
1 Pen RR 4½s 80 '70	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s2'81	102¾	102⅝	102¾
9 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	102¾	102½	102½
72 Pen RR 3¾s '70	97	96½	96⅝
6 Pen RR 3½s '52	90¾	90½	90¾
21 Penn Marq 5s '56	78	78	78
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	69¼	68½	68½
6 Phil B & W 4½s '77C	114¾	114¼	114¼
1 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	20½	20½	20½
48 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	103¾	103	103⅛
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	110½	110½	110½
2 PCC &StL 4½s '77	104	104	104
2 Pitt Steel 4½s '50 st	99½	99½	99½
3 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59 B	54¾	54¾	54¾
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	54⅞	54¾	54⅞
9 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	80¾	80⅝	80¾
1 Pressed Sti C 5s 51	95	95	95
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	84	83¾	83¾
3 Readg 4½s 97 B	83¾	83½	83¾
8 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 ww	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	69½	69½	69½
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
16 StLSF 4½s 78	13¾	13½	13½
11 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	13¾	13¼	13¼
3 StLSF 4s 50 A	12¾	12¾	12¾
76 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
1 St L SW 5s 52	26½	26½	26½
7 St L SW 1st 4s 89	75⅛	75	75⅛
1 St L SW 2d 4s 89	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 StP&KC ShL4½s41	91½	91½	91½
3 SA&A Pass 4s 43	92½	92	92
4 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7¼	7	7
9 Sea A L 4s 50 st	12	11½	12
3 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	11½	11½	11½
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	97	97	97
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅛	105	105
1 S Bell T&T 3¼s '62	108	108	108
4 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
31 Sou Pac 4½s '68	52¾	52	52¾
33 Sou Pac 4½s '81	52⅜	51¾	52
61 So Pac 4½s '69	52½	52	52¼
10 So Pac rfg 4s '55	68¼	68	68¼
16 So Pac clt 4s '49	49½	49	49¾
32 So Pac 3¾s '46	67¾	67	67⅛
34 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
4 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	87	87	87
11 South Ry 6½s '56	87½	86¾	86¾
25 South Ry gen 6s '56	82⅜	82¼	82⅜
14 South Ry cn 5s '94	93	93	93
23 South Ry gen 4s '56	63	62½	62⅞
1 So Ry 4s St L '51	78	78	78
6 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	104⅜	104½
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104	104	104
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	110	110	110
2 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	93¾	93¾	93¾
6 Tex Corp 3s '65	104⅞	104½	104½
8 Tex Corp 3s '59	105½	105½	105½
9 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	73¼	72½	72½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
10 Third Ave aj 5s '60	17	16⅞	16⅞
6 Third Ave 4s '60	54⅛	54	54
10 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103⅛	103	103
6 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
5 Un Pac 3½s '80	105¼	105	105¼
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
2 US Steel 2.40s '52	101	101	101
11 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	103⅜	103¼	103¼
11 Utah P & L 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
9 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	108½	108¼	108⅜
18 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	12⅛	11⅞	12
8 Wabash 1st 5s'39	56¼	56	56
8 Wabash 1st 5s'39	56¼	56	56
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2 Wabash 5s '80 D	11½	11½	11½
1 WabashOma 3½s'41	9	9	9
1 Walwrth 4s '55	80	80	80
3 West Pen P 3½s '66	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 West Shore 4s 2361	52¼	52¼	52¼
10 Westn Md 5½s '77A	103½	103½	103½
21 Westn Md 4s '52	92	91½	91½
11 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	26	25¼	25¼
2 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	25¼	25¼	25¼
13 Western Un 5s '51	82¼	82	82¼
3 Western Un 5s 60	81	80½	81
1 Western Un 4½s 50	79½	79½	79½
10 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
6 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

30 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60	60	60
20 Argentine 4½s 48	79½	79¼	79½
2 Bavaria 6½s 45	14¾	14½	14⅝
6 Belgium 7s 55	71	71	72
3 Belgium 6½s 49	72	72	72
1 Berl City El 6½s 51	14½	14½	14½
6 Brazil 8s 41	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 78	46½	46½	46½
6 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Canada 4s 60	97	97	97
5 Canada 3¼s 61	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Canada 3s 68	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1 Canada 2½s 45	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61 asd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Chile 6s 60	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Copnhag 5s 52	25	25	25
25 Denmark 6s 42	55	52	53⅞
5 Den 6s 42 wd	70	70	70
5 Denmark 5½s 55	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
8 Denmark 4½s 62	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 French 7s 49	92½	92½	92½
5 Gerdav 5½s 65	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 Ger Govt 7s 49	11¼	11	11¼
3 GtConElPJap 7s 44	66	66	66
10 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	12½	12½	12½
4 ItalPubUtil 7s 52	21	21	21
3 Italy 7s 1951	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Japan 6½s 54	61½	61	61½
34 Japan 5½s 65	50¼	49½	50¼
7 Milan City 6½s 52	20½	20½	20½
1 Norway 4s 63	31½	31½	31½
17 Orient Dev 6s 53	40¼	40	40¼
1 Orient Dev 5½s 58	38½	38½	38½
6 Panama 5s 63A st asd	56½	56½	56½
5 Peru 7s 59	7	7	7
5 Peru 1st 6s 60	6½	6½	6½
18 Poland 4½s 63 asd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
17 Poland 4½s 68 asd	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
3 Queensld 7s 41	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Sao Paul St 8s 50	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Sat Paul St 7s 56	18¼	18¼	18¼
6 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	18	17¾	18
3 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	40	40	40
26 Tokyo El Li 5s '53	41	40¼	40¼
4 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	74	74	74
3 Warsaw City 7s '58	3½	3½	3½
4 Yokohama 6s '61	42½	42¼	42½

Bond Sales

Total today (in dollars), 3,750,000; previous day, 4,128,800; week ago, 7,787,200; year ago, 13,702,600; two years ago, 5,757,400; Jan. 1 to date, 903,487,925; year ago, 699,224,225; two years ago, 678,170,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 20

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cablest	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2321	.2322	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2385	.2370	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4100	.4100	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2460	.2460	*
Shanghai—dol	.0548	.0548	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8725	.8737	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It May be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are "nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2.15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5¼	6¼
American Hardware Co	21¼	23¼
American Locker Co A	11	12½
American Manufacturing	18½	21
American Manufac 5% pf	80	83
American Wringer Co	5¾	7¼
*Amoskeag Company	20	25
*Amoskeag Company pf	70	75
Appleton Company	22½	24
Appleton Company 7% pf	104½	106½
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	4¼
Arlington Mills	33¼	36¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23	25
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	25¼	26¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	112	115
Berkshire Fine Spinning	5	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58	63
Bird & Son Inc 5% pf	100	104
Boston Wharf Company	14¼	16¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	24¾	27¼
Botany Worsted Mills pf	37⅞	47⅞
Brink's Inc	77	
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	6¼
Cent Railway Sig	37	
Chapman Valve Manufac	31¼	34¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12	14
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19¾	21½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5% pf	101	104
Draper Corporation	63	67
Dwight Manufacturing Co	12¼	14¼
Eastern Corporation	4	5
Eastern Corporation pf	12⅝	14⅝
Exolon Co	13¼	15¾
Franklin Process	30½	34
Fruit of the Loom	6¼	7¾
Gen Fire Extsn	13¾	15¾

Washington State Patrol Sponsors Bicycle Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Washington State Patrol has just held its successful second annual bicycle carnival at the West Valley High School playfield, in the suburban district just out of Spokane where hundreds of children daily ride their bicycles along the heavily traveled highways to school.

The event drew an estimated attendance of 3,500 boys and girls and climaxed an essay contest held throughout the entire suburban district on "Why I Ride My Bicycle Safely." Three new bicycles were awarded as prizes for the best essays in three age groups, and lesser prizes for stunts and parade entries consisted of headlights and taillights, reflectors and rear view mirrors—many things to make bicycle riding safer.

During the day while there were parades and tandem acts, old-fashioned high-wheeler acts and while school bands were playing and flags were flying—at one side of the big field hundreds of bicycles were passing down a testing lane under the direction of Officer Paul McElroy of the Washington State highway department. Brakes, lights, and wheel alignment were checked and each rider was given a sticker showing that his was a safe machine to ride.

Other officers explained to the boys and girls the safety rules of the road. Then after the prizes were awarded, a day, spent to good advantage by the officers in preventing something that education and knowledge could work against, ended in the gay whirl of a Maypole ceremony with bicycle riders.

Carol on U. S. Soil On Journey to Cuba

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 20 (AP)—Former King Carol of Rumania will set foot on the soil of the United States but briefly, he said yesterday as he and Mme. Elena Lupescue boarded the Alcoa liner Acadia from separate horse-drawn vehicles—his a British official carriage.

"I'll only be passing through," he said when asked how long they would remain in Charlottee Axalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, the capital of the United States' easternmost Caribbean possessions.

"There will be a ship waiting there to which I shall transfer to go to Cuba"—where the exiles will make their home. He did not identify the ship.

Heard the News?— This Man Saves It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Collecting news and pictures is a hobby with Owen B. Crockett of this city, who spends his spare time reading and clipping the newspapers and magazines. He keeps a scrapbook of news and pictures on major news of the day, he also has devoted one huge book to the story of the coronation of King Edward VIII of England, his abdication and wedding.

Mr. Crockett recently completed a scrapbook on the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, which has a complete index, and contains the autographs of the editors of most of the newspapers he had clipped. He traveled to various cities in order to obtain the autographs.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL apartment, 3 rooms, fireplace, electric kitchen, cross ventilation; exceptional value; restricted; $50. 1402 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 3299.

CHOICE 1st-floor, 6-room suite for refined adults only. Aspinwall 2250. GEORGE B. FRANKLIN, 45 Dwight St., Brookline, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

COUPLE desire 2 rooms and bath for week ends, possibly year round; kindly send complete description. White Box R-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOR LEASE

LEASE or rent Manning Manse Tea Tavern, beautifully located 20 miles from Boston. Winchester 0872. Farrell, 1o0 Cambridge Street, Winchester, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Desirable home, best residential section; near churches and schools; corner duplex; oil heater, 2-car garage; sacrifice; owner leaving state. Eliot 0632. Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed. —MINIMUM RATE $2.00. Repairing, Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, corner 29th Street, N. Y. C.

PARISIAN FUR CRAFTSMAN in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on REMODELING, REPAIRING, CUSTOM MADE COATS and JACKETS. Storage Facilities Minimum $2.50. ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. ARMAND ET SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N.Y.C. CHI. 4-1424.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN wanted to give auto lessons and make himself generally useful around school. Apply to Mr. Dyer at 1065 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

SEWING MACHINE mechanic needed, familiar with Singer, Metropolitan, Merrow machines. HENRY W. PLANT & CO., Passaic, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—WAITRESS, well trained, Christian Scientist preferred; ability to co-operate; summers out of N. Y. C. Write or telephone MRS. EDWARD REEVES, 435 East 52nd St., N. Y. C. PL 3-6615.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 178 Huntington Ave.—Very choice rooms, excellent location, near subway. Box M-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON RESERVATIONS
in carefully inspected homes and hotels.
The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth Street

FENWAY CLUB
EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN
Refined and economical residence with complete maid service and excellent housekeeping facilities; transient or permanent guests. Call MRS. COLBURN, Resident Manager, Ken. 1902, 1126 Boylston Street, Boston.

NEW Guest Home, permanent and transient guests solicited; free parking; make reservations now for June accommodations; write M. J. Sproul, 181 Marlboro St., Boston, or call Conn. 8951.

N.Y.C., 171 W. 71st., cor. Broadway—Single; double; private shower; piano; kitchen privileges; near Christian Science churches. Palmer.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3 A)—Corner studio, private bath, 3 windows, large closets; ideal location; business people, evenings-Sunday.

N. Y. C., 611 West 111th (Apt. 45) (Riverside)—Attractive, quiet, airy room; next bath; elevator; refinement; $5. CA 8-6617.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St.—Very desirable room for a woman. CIrcle 7-6300, (Apt. 7-A) MRS. MILLS.

Local Classified
United States and Canada *(Continued)*

HOUSES FOR SALE

NORTH PEMBROKE
BEAUTIFUL Early Colonial house, good condition; 9 rooms, bath, all conveniences, barn; 11 acres; woodland; attractive grounds, fruit trees. Route 3; 28 miles from Boston. Apply premises, Henry M. Fiske. Tel. 72, Hanover.

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EXPERT stenographer, secretary, handle correspondence; varied experience; good appearance. Write Box R-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

DUXBURY
The Right Environment
Summer and all-the-year homes in this charming community. Very few localities offer a feature so attractive to parents seeking ideal conditions for their children as the beautiful land-locked Duxbury Bay. Golf, yachting. Low tax rate.

Summer Rentals from $200 Upward

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For Sale — Waterfront property at Powder Point. Large lot of land; tennis court. Dwelling has 6 master's and 2 maids' rooms. Pier and float. Percy L. Walker, Duxbury, Mass. Tel. Duxbury 120.

SUMMER RENTALS

ADIRONDACKS housekeeping cottages, modern conveniences; sand beach; tourists. CAMP BRUSH, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

GOFFSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE — 8-room cottage furnished, improvements, screened porch; secluded, mountain and lake scenery, bathing beach near; rent reasonable. W. D. Blood, 397 Merrimack St., Manchester, N. H.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis.7-7969

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 5-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and box letters or reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

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BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Peaceful and refreshing; delightful country; own produce; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

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(Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens)
Private Suites, Rooms with Private Baths. Comfortable bedrooms with all modern conveniences. Central Heating. H. and C. Water. Telephones in all rooms. Lift to all floors. Night Porter. This modern hotel offers you a convenient and delightful home during the present emergency. A. R. P. provided for. Write for Tariff. Tel. BAY 1401. Grams. FORTEEOTEL.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week.

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12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington. KEN. 7887—1 minute tube, church and buses; delightful rooms, running water, meals in rooms; bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

LONDON: Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011

SWITZERLAND

BERNE—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

GENEVA. Pension—M. and Mme. Kaufmann, 48 Boulevard des Tranchées—H. and C. running water; summer price from Fr. 7, incl.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station. Every Comfort. Moderate Terms. Phone 3200. P. O. Box 157, Maritzburg.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

H	A	M	L	E	T			T	R	A	P	
E		O	I	L		C	U	I		O		
B	O	O	T	S		A	N	V	I	L		
E	A	R		A	N	N		A	D	A		
	K	E	Y		I		C	L	A	N		
A			E	D	G	A	R			D		
P	R	O	W		H		Y	E	T			
P	U	P		I	T	S		R	O	W		
L	E	E	D	S		P	H	A	R	E		
E		R	E	T		O	U	T		L		
S	L	A	W		S	T	R	O	L	L		

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Complete House Furnisher
CARPET WAREHOUSEMAN
33-35, Corporation Street
and Market Hall—Tel. 776
Furniture Exchanged or Renovated

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics;
Furnishings; Decorations;
Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

Coiffure
by
ERIC HARGREAVES
Court Hairdresser
28 Little Lane
(off Duckworth Lane) Telephone 3987

Green's Lawn Mowers Regular cutting with a first-class machine is essential if you are to develop or maintain a good lawn. Your attention is particularly directed to our stocks of Green's Mowers at unrepeatable prices, and your comparisons of quality and value are invited. Side-Wheel Machines from 25/-, Roller Machines from 54/6.
TAYLOR & PARSONS Ltd.
Bond Street and Aldermanbury, Bfd.

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE — LADIES — CHILDRENS — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY CULTURE
SETTING
13 GRANGE ROAD
PHONE 3052

R. HUGHES
Jeweller and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
15 Skinnergate Telephone: 3187

DERBY

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
NEW ADDRESS:
28, St. Peter's Churchyard
K SHOE AGENCY

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
can be obtained from
AUSTIN, HODGKINSON
& Co.
The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery,
Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

A. F. HANSON
High Class Grocer and Provision Dealer
2-4, Brinkburn Avenue
Established 1913 Tel. 71876

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

HALIFAX

Fashion Right and Price Right
MISS H. COCKROFT
Millinery, Gowns, Lingerie and Hosiery
Victoria Hall, Halifax
'Phone 5622

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

HULL

Tel. 34615
Oxtoby & Johnson Ltd.
Fishmongers and Poulterers
Licensed Dealers in Game
36 Waterworks Street

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.,	Halton
24 New Market St.	"		
233 Dewsbury Road	"	12a Austhorpe	
5 Malvern Road	"	Road, Crossgates	
129 Harehill Road	"	99 Godwin St.,	Bradford
47, Roundhay Road	"		
3 Headingley Lane	"		

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET

For
The Things
that are
DIFFERENT
SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—
All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street *18 Lord Street*
23 Tithebarn Street

Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

Speirs & Gledsdale Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers—Bookbinders, etc.
18 Cable Street
Tel. Central 4066 (2 lines)

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

ENGLAND

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road, West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets **Furniture**
"Eversoft" Upholstery
"Honest Under the Cover"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms
Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

DICKSON & ROBINSON
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO
THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you* — FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

A. & S. WALKER LTD.
for
Social and Business Stationery, Greeting Cards for all occasions. All makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils
BRANCHES: 62, King Street, St. Ann's Passage—Victoria Street Corner, Manchester

SHOES
which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable, New and Second-Hand
Carbons and Ribbons, Duplicators and Inks. All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
Commercial Stationers
24, BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY Ltd)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Anne's Place, Manchester

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's
Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd.
MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Open Always Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

The best of HOME & EMPIRE PRODUCE
Get it at
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'

SAVOY CAFE
SOUTH PARADE

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort
and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

Buy Your
Fruit and Vegetables
from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

For
BEST HOUSE
COAL
A. CHETWIN
18, Castleton Street Phone 84705

ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

FOR DISTINCTIVE TAILORED WEAR and GOOD QUALITY FURS
Try
EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
67, Drake Street
Tel. 2514. Rochdale
Fur Remodels at Reasonable Prices

FLOWERS
GREENWOOD'S
16, SPOTLAND ROAD
Our Only Business Address
Wedding and Personal Supervision
Presentation Bouquets Floral Tributes
Church and Table from 5/-
Decorations
'Phone 3487

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

Hairdressing, etc., Permanent Waving, Manicure. Beauty Preparations.

Marian Cooper
Palatine Chambers, Pinstone St.
Tel. 25825

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD *(Continued)*

STEWART & STEWART
PHONE 24295-6
Ladies—Men—Boys Girls' and Babies' Wear
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
"We Stock Maenson Clothes"
Quality—Service—Style
Another Service for Men
BARBER'S SHOP NOW OPEN
off Pinstone Street

SOUTHPORT

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New laid eggs from our own farm
Van delivery to all parts
68, Eastbank Street Tel. 4986
103, Cambridge Road, Churchtown. Tel. 8181

CHARLES MARSHALL
THE
HIGH CLASS FRUITERER and GREENGROCER
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139 LORD STREET
Open Daily till 11 p. m. Southport
Sundays—3 till 11 p. m. Phone 55470
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

PURSERS

Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

Burston & Nixson Ltd.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest QUALITY
and EFFICIENT SERVICE
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability
J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality Chocolates, Bon Bons and Confections
Par Excellence
336-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

STOCKPORT

HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
15 Bramhall Lane and 68 Buxton Rd., Stockport Tel. Sto. 3342
For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

Chatterton's Stockport
DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE
STO. 2650

Creamola Products
WITHINGTON'S
Provisions, Dairy Produce
312B, Buxton Rd., Great Moor Stockport
Tel. Sto. 2595

FLEMING
HOSIER and OUTFITTER
Shirts, Ties, Gloves, Etc.
10, Underbank, Stockport Tel. 2890

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSBERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW

A. GARDNER & SON LIMITED
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House—of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited
Estimates Free
36, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

SCOTLAND
- SCOTTISH WOOLLENS
- REAL HAND WOVEN HARRIS TWEEDS
- COSTUME CLOTHS
- TRAVELLING RUGS ALL CLAN TARTANS
- FINEST CASHMERE, SHETLAND KNITWEAR AND SCARVES
- HIGHLAND OUTFITS.

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33 ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3511

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2016
GLASGOW W. 2

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
112-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Office: 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol, etc. Garaging

LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE
Property Agent
Modern Houses For Sale and To Let Furnished
82, BATH STREET
Telephone Douglas 6223

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE

Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns, and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701 Pollokshaws Road, S. 1.
Phone Pollok 1437

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

The Florist of Distinction
CECILE
300, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.
MODERATE PRICES

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agent and Merchant
Stobcross Mineral Station, Glasgow, C. 3
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1879 TEL. CENT. 2725

WILSON, GUTHRIE & CO.
Paper Merchants
335, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C. 2.

W. MORLAND
Jewellers and Silversmiths
371, Sauchiehall Street
FOR WEDDING GIFTS

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Heron Seeks Aid

(Rollins Sandspur, Rollins College)

The Florida Audubon Society probably has many a good bit of bird lore in its rosters, but few, we think, come closer to a story related recently by Professor Maser of Rollins. About two weeks ago, Professor Maser was standing with a friend along the shores of Lake Virginia, near the college. Suddenly, they noticed a blue heron, flying back and forth over their heads, in ever-lowering circles.

The two men watched him, puzzled, when suddenly, without any warning, this shyest of birds swooped down awkwardly and landed exactly at the feet of the startled pair. His peculiar stance drew their attention at once, for he stood before them on one leg, swaying uncertainly and staring intently at the ground. Bending over, they saw that the bird (which lives on fish) had apparently dived full tilt into a mess of fishing tackle and one great sharp hook had penetrated his leg, while other hooks and a tangled line had completed the task of completely tying up the injured limb.

The wound must have been extremely painful, yet when they picked him up and tried to work the hook loose, the heron kept still, trembling only slightly with fright and excitement. The two men finally got a pair of wire cutters and after considerable effort succeeded in removing the hooks. All during this period the bird, apparently trusting them, continued to stare at their hands. Finally freed, they put him down and watched his next move. He made no effort to fly away, but walked shakily to a nearby boathouse and stood there shaking and quiet. Finally, they brought him food and watched as he ate hungrily.

Where Would You Find—

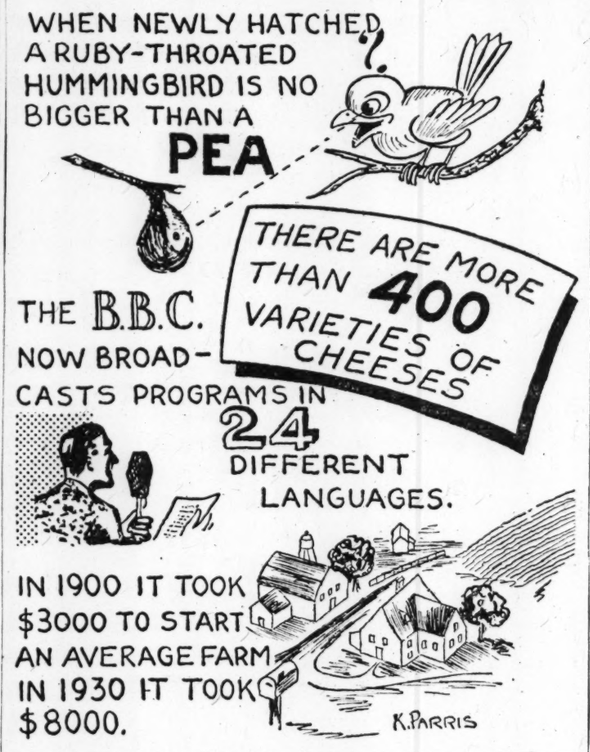
(Answers)

1. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,584 feet.
2. A mountain antelope of Europe and Asia.
3. British Honduras.
4. A strait between Denmark and Sweden.
5. Federal Reserve Notes.
6. The English name for an elevator.
7. This is the world-famed cliff drive in Hawaii.
8. A former German protectorate of West Africa, captured by the British and French in 1914; now one-third is under British control, two-thirds under French control.
9. The home of the poet Emily Dickinson's brother in Amherst, Massachusetts; now a museum for her memorabilia.
10. Yugoslavia.

South American Aviation

Says Col. J. H. Jouett, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America: "Out of 42 air lines in South America, Germany and Italy control nine."

FACTS AND FIGURES


WHEN NEWLY HATCHED A RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD IS NO BIGGER THAN A PEA
THERE ARE MORE THAN 400 VARIETIES OF CHEESES
THE B.B.C. NOW BROADCASTS PROGRAMS IN 24 DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.
IN 1900 IT TOOK $3000 TO START AN AVERAGE FARM IN 1930 IT TOOK $8000.
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

What Soapstone Is?

Soapstone, or steatite, is a compact form of the mineral talc. Talc is one of the softest mineral substances known, having a hardness of 1—other minerals having their hardness expressed in comparison with it. It is found all over the world. In the United States it is quarried in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, and California.

The name steatite comes from the Greek **stear**, meaning "fat; tallow," and it is popularly known as soapstone because it has a greasy or soapy feel. As it comes from the mines, it is usually white, gray, greenish, or brown in color, and occurs in nature in veins or masses.

When it is first quarried, soapstone is so soft that furrows may be gouged in it with a fingernail. It hardens, however, on exposure to air and has been known to be used for building purposes.

The ease with which it can be cut has made soapstone a big favorite with carvers since very ancient times. The Chinese frequently used soapstone for carving ornamental figures. The scarabs and amulets of the ancient Egyptians, in many cases, were carved from soapstone and then coated with green or blue glaze.

It was probably one of the first stones used by man. Primitive peoples carved cooking utensils from soapstone, using tools made of harder varieties of stone. The early American Indians sometimes used it for mortars in which to grind corn or maize.

Steatite may not only be worked with ease but it also is very resistant to the action of acids and is not harmed by intense heat. Among its many modern uses may be mentioned its employment in the making of pots (whence it gets its additional name of "potstone"); hearths; laundry tubs; sinks; laboratory tables; gas burner tips; footwarmers; acid tanks; heat insulation; electric switchboards; slate pencils; etc., etc.

A fine granular variety of soapstone, known as "French" or "Italian" chalk, is used by tailors in marking on cloth.

—W. P. Keasbey

HAND-CARVED IMAGE OF EGYPTIAN HEART SCARAB

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

Across

1—What Danish prince is hero of a Shakespeare play?
5—Pitfall is what?
8—To lubricate.
9—What Russian military engineer was also a composer?
10—What carried their wearer seven leagues at a stride in "Hop-o'-My Thumb"?
12—What is block on which metal is shaped by forging?
14—Organ of hearing is what?
15—What is first name of Miss Vickers, Sinclair Lewis heroine?
17—What is a city of Oklahoma?
18—What is an instrument by which bolt of a lock is drawn?
20—Clique.
22—Who is Lucia's lover in "Lucia di Lammermoor"?
23—Bow of a vessel is what?
26—Still.
29—Young dog is what?
30—Possessive pronoun.
32—You would do what to propel a skiff?
34—What English city is chief seat of cloth industry?
36—What is another name for a lighthouse?
38—To soak flax.
39—Not in.
40—What is sliced cabbage served as a salad?
41—What is an idle and leisurely walk?

Down

1—Whom did Hercules wed?
2—Who was author of "Esther Waters"?
3—Kindled.
4—Swan in "Lohengrin" is brother to whom?
5—Large cask is what?
6—What is another name for a competitor?
7—What was Mme. Curie's native land?
9—To be able.
11—What tree is mentioned in English literature?
13—What is a famous mountain of Asia Minor?
16—What is represented in a nocturne?
19—Large evergreen of Eurasia and northern Africa.
20—Loud shout.
21—What are Rome Beauties?
24—Formerly known as herb grace.
25—What is Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine"?
27—The Muse who presided over lyric poetry.
28—Rocky pinnacle is what?
30—What do you call one who holds to some ism?
31—Leonard has what (sing.)?
33—Old oaken bucket hung in what?
35—What falls lightly and in a refreshing manner?
37—Gen. Lew Wallace wrote "Ben ——."

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Overlooked

"Oh, waiter, I have only one piece of steak today instead of my usual two."

"Pardon me, sir, the cook forgot to cut it in half."

Mediocre

Film Magnate: "How did the new picture turn out?"

"Not so good," replied his companion, "I'm afraid it's only colossal."

The Problem

Customer (with old painting): "I want this picture scraped off to see if by any chance there's an old master underneath."

Art Dealer: "I think we can do that, madam."

Customer: "But if there isn't, I want the old one put back."

Steady

Two Germans met in Paris and discussed the city's employment problem.

"Have you a good situation?" asked one.

"Oh, I have an excellent job here," was the reply. "I sit on top of the Eiffel Tower and watch for the English to wave the white flag."

"And the pay—is it good?"

"No," admitted the other, "but it's a job for life."

Given a Bath

It happened in Philadelphia.

A man reported that he had seen a very suspicious looking character hastily drop a package at the side entrance of the Baptist Temple and drive away hurriedly.

The package, addressed to Dr. Daniel A. Poling, prominent church official, was cautiously soaked in a bucket of oil.

Lieutenant Granitz, of the police bomb squad, then gingerly opened it up to find—a batch of Dr. Poling's sermons which the printer had just delivered.

Where Would You Find—

1. Clingman's Peak?
2. A chamois?
3. The only Central American country which does not border on the Pacific Ocean?
4. Ore Sund?
5. The type of United States currency on which the seal serial numbers are printed in green?
6. A lift?
7. The Pali Road?
8. Togoland?
9. "The Evergreens?"
10. The country whose flag bears three horizontal bars, a blue, a white, and a red, in that order?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Daily Quotation

ANY man who is to succeed must not only be industrious, but he must have an almost ignominous love of details.—Arthur Helps.

Calvin Coolidge on Thrift

Save, no matter what your salary may be.

The man who saves is the man who will win.

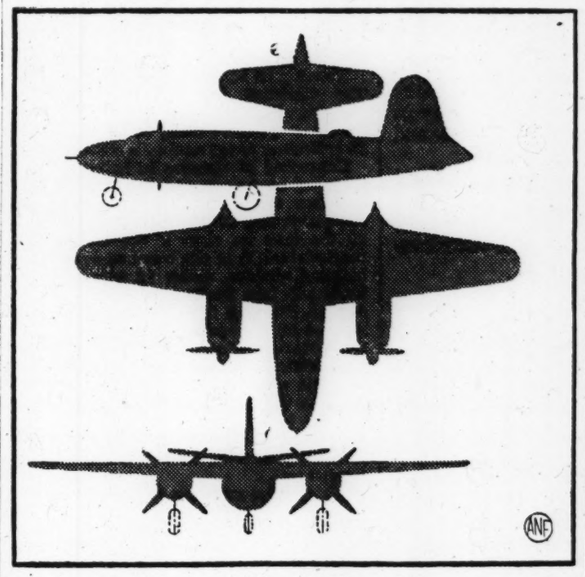
It is not so much what we earn today as what we save today that determines our position tomorrow.

My fundamental idea of both public and private business came from my father. He had the strong New England trait of great repugnance at seeing anything wasted. He was a generous and charitable man, but he regarded waste as morally wrong.

Everyone knows that it is not what is earned, but what is saved, which measures the difference between success and failure.

Extravagance lengthens the hours and diminishes the reward of labor. I favor the policy of economy, not because I wish to save money, but because I wish to save people. Every dollar that we carelessly waste means that their lives will be so much more meager. Every dollar we prudently save means that their life will be so much more abundant. Economy is idealism in its most practical form.

Know America's Planes



Martin B-26

Described by its designers as faster than most of the pursuit ships now fighting in Europe, the B-26 (three views of which appear above) is the United States Air Corps' newest and most advanced bomber. This product of the Glenn L. Martin Co. is striking proof of the American aircraft industry's ability to produce the most modern combat airplanes, for the B-26 has armor plate, self-sealing fuel tanks, a power-driven gun turret and a tail turret. You'd be able to recognize this medium bomber by its tricycle gear, large tail structure, four-bladed propellers, all-plastic nose and the sleek nacelles housing the two Pratt & Whitney engines.

"What Are We Waiting For?"

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. W. S. Clough, East Greenwich, N. Y.

Party Fun

Fruits and Vegetables

Thirty "words" are presented; by rearranging the letters, the names of thirty well-known fruits and vegetables will be found.

1. Spalep	16. Skipnump
2. Yelere	17. Sootpate
3. Somnel	18. Strancur
4. Soonin	19. Packscalb
5. Hassqu	20. Palepenip
6. Cheapes	21. Sumcubcer
7. Gabbace	22. Neareggegs
8. Harbbur	23. Barnecriers
9. Notrics	24. Brasspirree
10. Sangore	25. Lauriecwolf
11. Scotarr	26. Tenmolewars
12. Sirsina	27. Serielbrueb
13. Amtooset	28. Sewgrapheit
14. Mulesprd	29. Boorisgerees
15. Recshire	30. Vombatwere-galer

Answers

1. Apples. 2. Celery. 3. Lemons. 4. Onions. 5. Squash. 6. Peaches. 7. Cabbage. 8. Rhubarb. 9. Citrons. 10. Oranges. 11. Carrots. 12. Raisins. 13. Tomatoes. 14. Red Plums. 15. Cherries. 16. Pumpkins. 17. Potatoes. 18. Currants. 19. Black caps. 20. Pineapple. 21. Cucumbers. 22. Green gages. 23. Cranberries. 24. Raspberries. 25. Cauliflower. 26. Watermelons. 27. Blueberries. 28. White grapes. 29. Gooseberries. 30. Vegetable marrow.

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Confidence still exists in the world or they wouldn't serve hash.

Punch ©: "What can a man do if there has been a lot of gossip going on behind his back for some time?" asks a newspaper reader. Either change his seat or threaten to call the manager.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Admiral Byrd reports that the United States has laid claim to a million square miles of Antarctica. That is probably the ideal territory for isolationists.

A Verse for Today . . .

I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and, as a cloud, thy sins: return unto me; for I have redeemed thee.—Isa. 44:22

Daily Anecdote

For a Better Job

During one of the Congressional campaigns, Mr. McKinley was followed from city to city by a reporter for a paper of the opposite political party. One night Mr. McKinley took a closed carriage for a near-by city at which he was to speak. He had not gone far when he surmised that the reporter was riding with his driver. He had observed previously that the young lad was poorly clad. McKinley ordered the hack stopped, alighted and commanded the reporter to come down. He obeyed quickly, thinking that the time for the Major's vengeance was at hand.

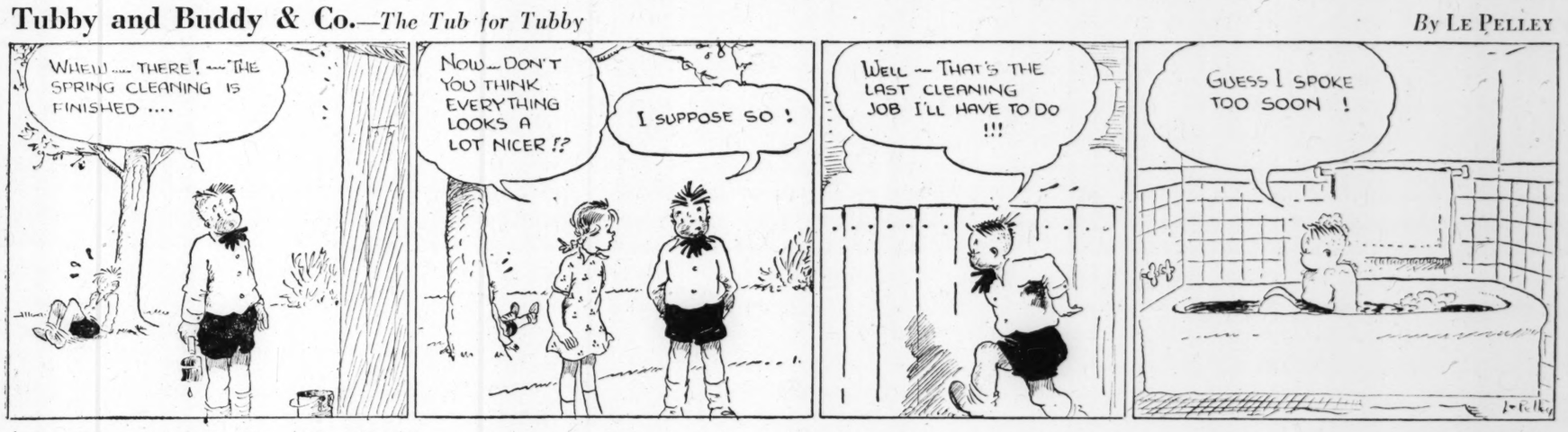
"Here," said McKinley, taking off his overcoat, "You put this on and get into the carriage."

"But," said the reporter, "I guess you don't know who I am, I have been with you in the whole campaign, criticizing you every time you spoke and I am going over tonight to harass you as much as I can."

"I know," said McKinley, "but you put on the coat and get inside and get warm, so you can do a good job of it."

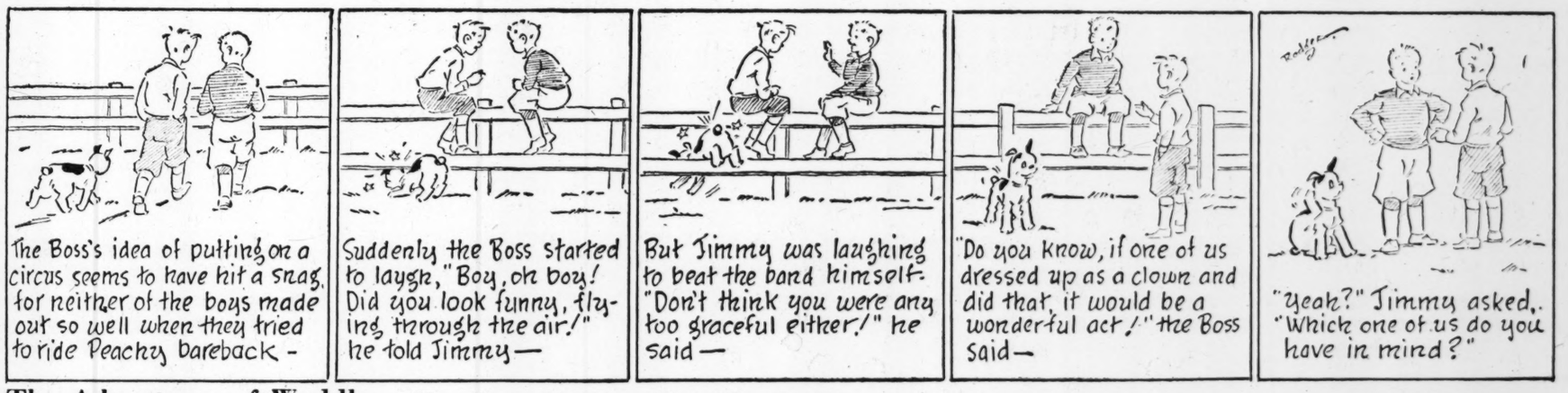
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Tub for Tubby*

By Le Pelley


WHEW..... THERE! — THE SPRING CLEANING IS FINISHED ....
NOW — DON'T YOU THINK EVERYTHING LOOKS A LOT NICER !?
I SUPPOSE SO !
WELL — THAT'S THE LAST CLEANING JOB I'LL HAVE TO DO !!!
GUESS I SPOKE TOO SOON !

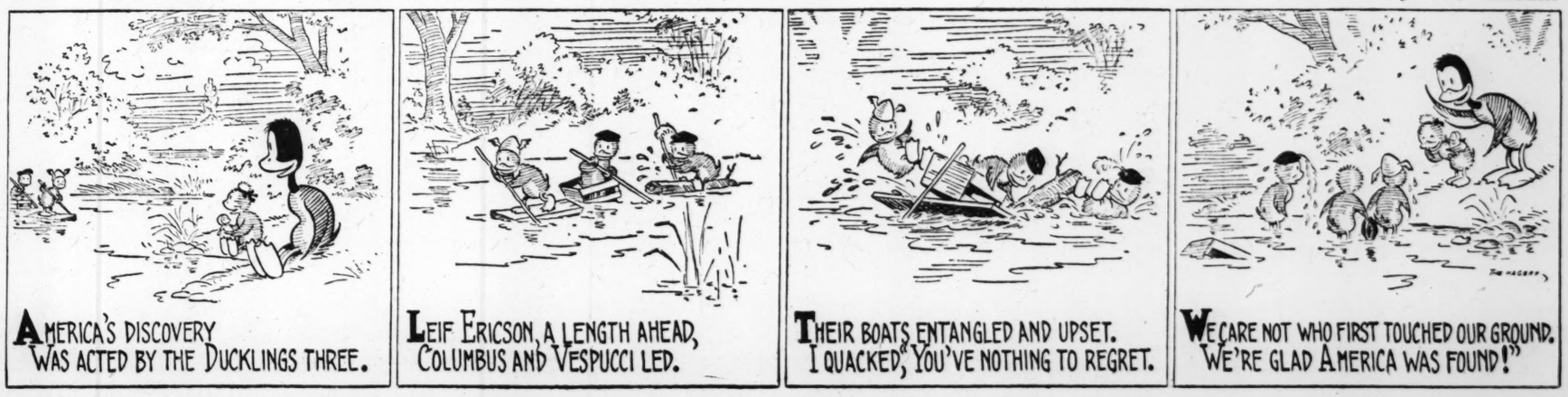
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*A Good Idea—but—?*

By Rodgers


The Boss's idea of putting on a circus seems to have hit a snag, for neither of the boys made out so well when they tried to ride Peachy bareback -
Suddenly the Boss started to laugh, "Boy, oh boy! Did you look funny, flying through the air!" he told Jimmy —
But Jimmy was laughing to beat the band himself- "Don't think you were any too graceful either!" he said —
"Do you know, if one of us dressed up as a clown and did that, it would be a wonderful act!" the Boss said —
"Yeah?" Jimmy asked.. "Which one of us do you have in mind?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*They Came, They Saw, They Floundered*

By The Hagers


AMERICA'S DISCOVERY WAS ACTED BY THE DUCKLINGS THREE.
LEIF ERICSON, A LENGTH AHEAD, COLUMBUS AND VESPUCCI LED.
THEIR BOATS ENTANGLED AND UPSET. I QUACKED, "YOU'VE NOTHING TO REGRET.
WE CARE NOT WHO FIRST TOUCHED OUR GROUND. WE'RE GLAD AMERICA WAS FOUND!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No Zamzam War

If the American people become active belligerents in the present war it will be because they have calmly decided their ideals and interests are fundamentally threatened, not because they have suddenly lost their tempers. The Zamzam incident illustrates again the disposition of the American people to keep emotions under control. So far, less anger has been displayed over this injury and affront than over cruelties practiced by the Nazis on other peoples such as the Czechs, Poles and Jews.

This case appeared to hold the materials for an explosion of popular wrath. The catchy name of the ship, the large number of Americans involved, their innocent status as nurses and missionaries, the ship's neutral flag, and the fact that the sinking occurred well outside any combat zone—all seemed to make easy the work of those who might wish to build a fire with inflammatory phrases. But there was little disposition to excite or be excited, even before it was announced that the passengers were taken off and landed in "German-occupied territory." It appears unlikely now that American emotions will flare unless the Germans blunder further.

For despite the public slowness to anger, the Nazis may find that they have by this sinking helped to bring home to Americans the kind of world they live in—and the kind of world anarchy that will persist so long as Naziism is rampant. If the sinking was calculated to frighten America away from the Red Sea route it was a serious geographical and psychological error, and may easily produce convoys.

For it was so far from the Red Sea, or any recognized war zone, so close to the Western Hemisphere as to make Americans feel that efforts to avoid trouble by staying out of combat areas only bring the combat closer home and would cage Americans within their own borders. Berlin is claiming that the ship carried contraband, but Nazi legalisms were long ago rendered worthless by their utter disregard of law, international or moral. Their action here was plain piracy and apparently occurred outside any of the "war zones" they have tried to legalize.

This newspaper supported the legislation providing that American ships were to be kept out of war zones. We did so even while warning that the surest way to keep America out of war was to keep war out of the world. We failed to recognize how important was the police role of British naval power. We warned against trying to be neutral between aggressor and victim. We should have shouted. Day by day the news is still teaching the folly of appeasement in the face of violence and injustice.

We are glad the American people are not losing their tempers over the Zamzam; we hope they will awake to the fundamental struggle and to their inescapable responsibilities.

War Profits Must Be Taxed

One of the basic assumptions in every appeal for patriotic service in the United States is that wealth and industrial genius are going to do their full share unstintingly and without exorbitant rewards. The morale of the Nation demands there be no crop of war profiteers from this emergency.

So when John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of taxation, reports that one company with large defense contracts made 3,000 per cent more profit in 1940 than in 1939 and still is subject to no excess profits tax, and that only five out of the twelve large integrated steel companies will pay any excess profits tax for 1940—there is a warning flag raised that Congress and the Nation cannot dare to ignore.

The excess profits tax is not working as it should. And it positively must work if labor, agriculture, taxpayers, and many other elements of society are to be able to put their hearts into the defense effort as unreservedly as the emergency demands.

Labor has been asked to forgo the privilege of engaging in strikes for higher wages on defense projects. In Canada there have been practically no strikes, partly because workers felt convinced that capital and management were making no great personal gains out of the war. If this could be made certain in the United States, there would be no excuse for organized labor and the farm bloc to demand a supposed share of a nonexistent pie.

The difficulty with the law rises from what appeared last year to be a wholesome amendment in the revenue act then enacted. It may be recalled that the Treasury wished to base this tax on a relation to the amount of invested capital in a company. Industry protested that companies which were making substantial earnings in normal times should be allowed to calculate their taxes only on the sum by which their present earnings exceeded the average of a base period from 1936 to 1939.

In a measure, the point was well taken, and Congress gave to business the option of paying the excess profits tax on either basis of computation, whichever might be the more favorable. While this avoided hardships which might have resulted in some cases, it evidently resulted also in some cases of large avoidance of taxation. What the Treasury now proposes is not a choice between the two methods but a combination of them as being most fair and effective over practically all cases.

This statement of it is to put a very complex subject in relatively simple, perhaps too simple, terms. But in essence it would seem that measurement of profits for taxation should take into account both elements—original invested capital and ordinary rates of earnings—to determine what excess ought to bear special defense taxation. This is one of the most important subjects that can come before Congress this year, and it should have intensive study and prompt action.

Don't Read Before Dinner

Mr. Suburbanite isn't complaining about the high price of gasoline—not yet, anyway. He senses it has something to do with national defense. When a radio announcer speaks of steps toward the rationing of rubber, Mr. Suburbanite wonders whether the day will come when he will no longer be able to drive his car into town every day. Perhaps the time has come to try commuting by train, he reflects, and decides to take the train this very morning.

Among the blessings of commuting by train is time to read the morning paper and even an article or two from the magazines of comment. So instead of watching traffic lights, Mr. Suburbanite reads (1) that just recently the State Department has revoked all licenses for the shipment of scrap rubber to Japan, but apparently not until a rubber shortage was "already in sight"; (2) that shipments of petroleum to Japan in March were higher than in either January or February, though the political situation between the United States and Japan worsened perceptibly in that period; (3) that negotiations were under way in Washington in April whereby British authorities hoped to curb shipment of ferrous alloys "to enemy countries."

Mr. Suburbanite wants to be patriotic. He knows the struggle in which the United States is engaged today involves fundamentals that are dearer to him than is his own personal convenience or fortune. But he wishes for the sake of his morning's peace of mind at the office that he had driven into town as usual, leaving disturbing questions to be taken up after his regular day's work was done.

"To Understand . . ."

"To understand everything is to forgive everything." The saying comes, quite expectedly, from the French. Americans may wish to remember it now. For it is more representative of the true French character than are the bitter tirades against the United States now appearing in the Paris press.

Particularly disappointing is one that speaks as from Lafayette to President Roosevelt, with sharp sarcasm. Americans will never forget Lafayette, as the article states, but they will always associate him with a fight for freedom, not with a surrender to tyranny. Another of these articles is headed: "Flour Blackmail—American Charity Nothing But Means of Political Pressure." The editing of Berlin is all too plain in this.

But is this the voice of France? Americans will never believe it is. "To understand everything is to forgive everything." Much of what is said in France today, much of what is done by French leaders, needs to be understood in the light of circumstances of which a terse report on French prisoners held in Germany is only a grim example: "There is scarcely a family in France that is without at least one captive."

Our Readers Say—

"Hatred Solves No Problems"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whether or not the flight of Rudolf Hess from Nazi Germany was prompted by a change of conscience, as some suggest, it has long been apparent to thinking people that no lastingly constructive purpose can be achieved by hatred of Germans and Germany. Hatred solves no problems.

People of insight appreciate good wherever found. And certainly Germany has, in the past, made invaluable contributions to human happiness and progress. The Goethes, Schillers, and Wagners are not of Hitler's Germany. Countless Germans will again contribute to the world's progress, given the opportunity.

Hitlerism is as much the foe of freedom and liberty in Germany—freedom of thought, of economic and social progress—as it is the foe of these inalienable rights in other lands.

American and Briton, and all others who co-operate to overthrow the Hitlerian backwash of tyranny and oppression, will preserve not only their own freedom but will help to restore freedom and liberty to countless Germans caught in the net of Hitlerism.

Out of the "blood, sweat, toil and tears" of the present senseless onslaught on the rights of man will come a better world including a freer Germany; a Germany freed from the chains of Hitlerism—free once again to contribute its share to the world's progress. ROBERT KENILWORTH

Boston

"America Cannot Retreat"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you so much for the editorial in The Christian Science Monitor entitled, "America Cannot Retreat." To retreat from the stand we have taken to help Britain in its resistance to aggression, is unthinkable.

Convoying of supplies to Britain is most necessary on the part of America. Why do not we clear the coasts of our country of the submarine operations that must be going on all the time too close to our shores to be comfortable? It is not common sense to be building airships, gathering supplies of all kinds and then sending them out to be destroyed. Surely it is poor economy and poor support of our spoken word, "All-out help short of war." What has become of our "300-mile limit of safety around our coasts"? Has this ceased to be? Why not go out and clean up the Atlantic lanes to safeguard our supplies to Europe when it is a vital matter to democracy? That is a very different matter from sending our boys overseas to fight on foreign soil.

All America must see the need and should stand ready to supply anything that will meet that need, short of sending an expeditionary force. There is surely a way to destroy this craven apathy and delay that is working in our midst. Clear the Atlantic and then convoy our own goods to Britain, or stop making those goods. E. J. A.

Fargo, N. D.

Stamps as Tips

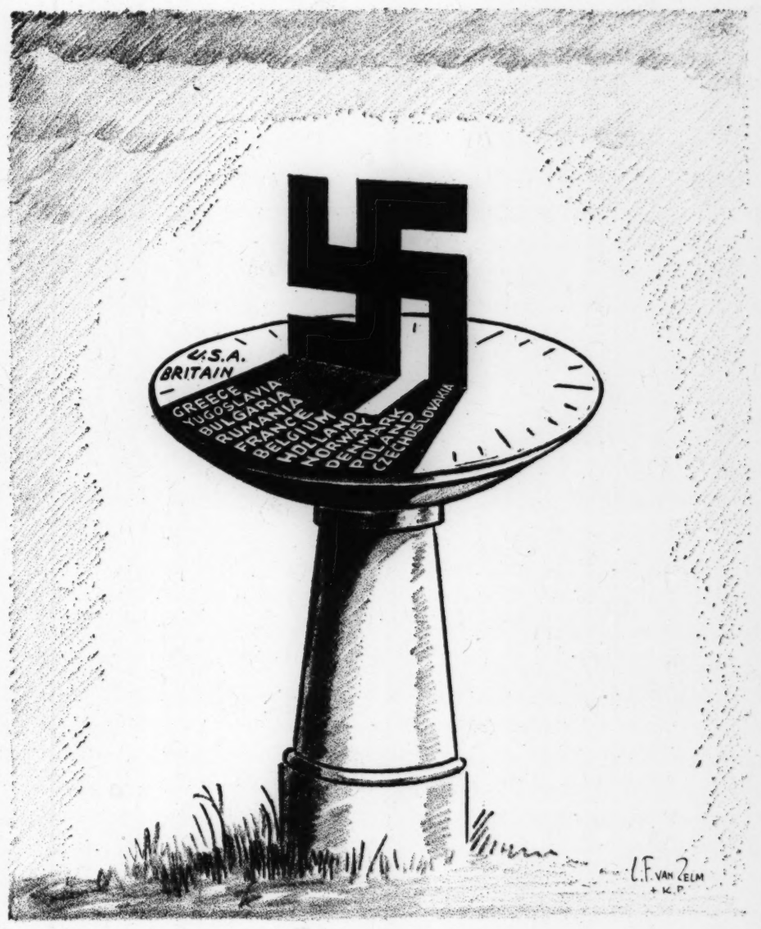
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An Associated Press release from St. Louis quoted the assistant postmaster at Des Moines, Iowa, as advising that "the public should tip bellhops and waiters with defense savings stamps." This, he said, to increase sales of such types of governmental national defense financing.

But so-called tips comprise compensation for duties performed by bellhops, waiters and others who serve for nominal pay-roll wages. They need the money to buy food, shelter, raiment. They will buy their own defense savings stamps, if any money is left. Washington RIENZI B. LEMUS

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

It's Later Than You Think



The Bookshelf

The Government and Relief

When public expenditures for the needy overtop the expense of the public schools and the relief situation remains a mysterious hodge-podge, it is time that someone tried to work out an orderly system for public assistance. This task Prof. Paul Tutt Stafford has taken up in GOVERNMENT AND THE NEEDY (Princeton University Press. $3).

Further as to what public assistance is costing, the relief explorer finds that it exceeded the total of State government expenditures in New Jersey during 1936 to 1939 inclusive, and in 1938 amounted to 41.5 per cent of all State and local taxes. Public assistance, in short, has become one of the largest governmental functions in the State.

While the Princeton man's book is a study of New Jersey, he reports that conditions there are not unique but typical of what obtains generally throughout the country.

Looking at relief financing, he notes that probably the most significant fact about it is that the principal source of State revenue for general relief has been borrowing. Little progress has been made toward establishing a stabilized financial program.

Administration of public assistance in New Jersey he describes as marked by general confusion and uncertainty. The "veritable labyrinth of agencies and services" makes intelligent handling of present problems and needs all but impossible. The system, he adds, literally defies public comprehension.

The first major weakness he analyzes as excessive and illogical division of relief responsibilities between Federal, State and local governments. The other main failing is lack of administrative and financial stability.

Fumbling, ceaseless change and inadequacy he attributes largely to the "false hope that the conditions of the past will eventually be restored." On the contrary, Professor Stafford declares that the Federal Government is in the relief "business" to stay. Large-scale relief, he is convinced, is permanent.

The plan the New Jersey expert has studied out calls for an apportioning of responsibility between Federal, State, and local governments, instead of current duplication and overlapping.

Withdrawal of the Federal Government from the area of direct administration, together with return of complete responsibility for the operation of the public assistance program to the State and local governments, would make the principal improvement, he thinks. Specifically, the governmental cooperation of the future, as Professor Stafford sees it, should be on this basis:

1. The Federal government should be responsible for administrative supervision over the various State programs and for the maintenance of certain minimum nation-wide standards of administration.
2. The State government should be immediately responsible for the enforcement of federal administrative standards and regulations within the State and for general supervision over the local administrative units.
3. Local governments should be responsible for direct administration of the public assistance services in accordance with Federal and State regulations.
4. Financial responsibility should be shared by all three governments through a system of Federal and State grants-in-aid.

Such studies are highly worth while. Relief has become so massive a public function that it has to be faced and in some way brought up to common governmental standards. F. W. C.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Break-Through Into the Atlantic

By Erwin D. Canham

It will be a sort of poetic injustice if the United States is involved in shooting-war through the sinking of a ship named Zamzam. It is, of course, unlikely that "incidents" or the traditional order will be the precipitant factors in this war. They have not worked that way thus far. Whatever the fate of the Zamzam, the potential break-through of the Nazis into the Atlantic through their subjugation of Vichy, is of far greater import to Americans.

The issue is now far more serious than that merely of convoys, facing which President Roosevelt has apparently rested motionless for some weeks. The issue is simply that the Nazi threat is now pointed through the French possessions at the New World. The Monroe Doctrine is potentially challenged. And the question for the United States becomes this: How near shall we let aggression get to our coasts before deciding to act?

Some of the leading isolationists are urging action now to occupy French possessions in the New World. But if they are right in thinking the United States should take over the French islands in the Caribbean, why is it not more important to take temporary control of the other islands and jumping-off points which would put these and ultimately all parts of the New World into jeopardy?

* * *

These are the questions which now suggest themselves in all parts of the United States. And so President Roosevelt has again been brought close to the door of action by swift-moving events. The President has been marking time for some weeks, marking time while many of his advisers saw the valuable days slipping away. The reason advanced on the President's behalf was that he was not sure of public opinion. He feared that neither Congress nor the Country would support convoys or equivalent naval action.

But now convoys have been pushed into the background by the collapse of the Vichy government's kind of passive resistance. The issue has become territorial instead of naval, and it is very close to the actual territory marked out by the Monroe Doctrine. In reality, the defense of the Monroe Doctrine begins not at an imaginary line in mid-Atlantic. It begins at the European exits into the Atlantic: at Gibraltar, which has traditionally guarded that opening for aggressors, at the Azores and Canaries, which are potential Pearl Harbors for a European Power.

It is too early to tell—with the facts themselves not yet known—whether the apparent loss of the Zamzam will stir up Americans. Few earlier single events have done so. Rather, the American people have reacted realistically to basic rather than sensational events, have responded to the needs of Britain's defense, have refused to accept defeatist arguments. We have all had too many shocks in these tumultuous years to be thrown off balance by one event. The Zamzam's story is not likely to loom as large in the history books as Dakar.

* * *

The desperate and ironic events in Syria, the possible use of the powerful French fleet against Britain, the humiliating harnessing of a gallant people to the victor's chariot wheel, fill the outer world with anxiety and sadness. And yet one hopes that France will turn out to be an ineffective and embarrassing collaborator, and that possibly subtle Frenchmen will find the day to get their own back and to prevent irreparable damage to their old ally across the Channel.

Hopes that France will not sell out more than it is forced to do at the pistol's mouth, are encouraged by that amazing tour de force which has just come to America from the Nazi-controlled Paris-Soir. May it be that other outward signs of collaboration will turn out to have similar seeds of internal dissent. For the following poem needs only to be cut in half from top to bottom to get at the real sentiment of France.

Aimons et admirons le Chancelier Hitler
L'éternelle Angleterre est indigne de vivre
Maudissons et écrasons le peuple d'outre-mer
Le Nazi sur la terre sera seul à survivre.
Soyons donc le soutien du Führer allemand
Des boys navigateurs finira l'odyssée;
A eux seuls appartient un juste châtiment
La palme du vainqueur attend la Croix gammée.

Cut in two, here is the true message:

Let us love and admire
Eternal England
Curse and wipe out
Nazidom on earth
Let us then support
The seafaring boys
To them alone
The palm of victory

Chancellor Hitler
Is not worthy to live
The people across the sea
Will be the sole survivor.
The German Führer
Will finish the odyssey;
A fitting punishment
Awaits the swastika.

The Wide Horizon

Sweden Tightens Its Belt

By Wollmar F. Bostrom

Swedish Minister to the United States

From an address before the Swedish Colonial Society at Philadelphia.

Many severe judgments have been passed on the small democracies ever since the war began. The hardest criticisms have been leveled at the Scandinavian countries and particularly Sweden. . . . If we had understood before it was too late, what was about to happen, if we had been united and armed we could have averted many disasters, perhaps even changed the course of history.

Now, I do not want to assert that we have been without blame. The small nations of the North could have been better prepared. . . . But do we not share this blame with others? Were the other democracies, even the large ones, better prepared?

I believe it can be said with justice that the ground in Sweden is remarkably stony and hard to till for those who want to cultivate other ideas than the Swedish. Our people are firmly united in their resolve to defend their independence and their democracy. . . .

It has been possible to keep economic life going remarkably well. . . . An important part has been played by the technical skill and inventiveness of the Swedish people. Let me give an example. In September, 1939, we had about 230,000 motor vehicles in Sweden. Now all imports of petroleum products have virtually ceased; all gasoline is reserved for military uses and not a single automobile, or bus or truck or tractor in civil use gets a single drop of gasoline. Nevertheless about 50,000 motor vehicles are in daily use in Sweden, propelled by a gas generated directly from charcoal or wood. You would be surprised and amused to see these motorcars in Stockholm, with their little stove-like gas generators installed in the rear baggage compartments or on little trailers. . . .

* * *

An even more striking example of ingenuity is the great bakery in Stockholm, which keeps its fifty delivery trucks running on the alcoholic vapors produced by the fermentation of its own dough.

Our fishing fleet uses oil made from fish, and the electrification of our railroads has been rushed so that now nearly 90 per cent of our State railway trains are run by electricity. . . . Recently a sturdy electric tricycle of Norwegian design has been launched in Sweden. Between its rear wheels it has a compartment suitable for urban deliveries, and, if the battery is charged at night, it runs all day. From wood, Sweden gets not only substitutes for gasoline, including wood alcohol, but sugar and textile fibers and even a fodder for animals, developed in Finland. You have heard of the stingy farmer who put green spectacles on his horse and fed him shavings instead of hay. In Sweden the horses do eat fir-oats as part of their diet. When mixed with fish-flour it is quite nourishing. Cows thrive on it, too, but don't give much milk.

These illustrations will suffice. In foodstuffs Sweden has so far been able to get along relatively well, despite the poor harvest last year. Grain had been stored up from previous good crops and last September there was a surplus of a quarter of a million tons of breadstuffs in sight for the next season. There would be enough bread next winter. . . .

* * *

That our trade with Germany has been increased beyond the normal is only natural and inevitable. . . . We still import a great deal more from Germany than we export to her, as we always have. In other words we are still paid in goods—real things—and not in paper money or promises to pay or book credits. All this gossip about Germany cleaning us out of our goods is therefore baseless. The main German exports to us are coal and coke, of which an industrial country like Sweden has vital need. Before the war we got nearly 50 per cent of our coal from Great Britain; now Germany delivers about two-thirds of this requirement. . . .

Often the most exaggerated ideas are held in regard to Swedish iron ore and it has been asserted that our normal export of iron ore to Germany is almost an unneutral procedure. . . . Our sales to both Germany and Great Britain were regulated by wartime treaty contracts, concluded with both parties in the fall of 1939. As a basic principle it was agreed in both cases that the ore exports during the war were to be based on the figures for 1938. . . .

Our people's will to defend themselves can be broken only by force, but it must be understood in America, where the cause of all democracies has been taken up, that the faith in these ideals on the part of a small nation, like the Swedish, will be greatly encouraged by the friendship and understanding of the greatest of the democracies.

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